VOLUME II.

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Vindication of the Law of 1833, upon the score of Policy and the Public Interest.

BY THOMAS F. MARSHALL. (CONCLUED.) Wall it advance our commerce? Will it extend mercantile operations and The object of commerce to supply those articles from abroad, the consumption of the people, which are lts very defini too proves that its extent must depend upon the number of consumers, and their ability to purchase. Do the four hundred and sixty-nine thousand slaves in Virginia. of the three hundred and fifteen thousand in South Carolina, afford the same effectual demand for the importations of merchandise, which the same number of free and indenendent citizens would do? The answer is obvious their consumption of whatever is who purchased by the master is limited to what is absolutely necessary, and their means of purchase for themselves are noth-Will having the whole returns of our So them trade, made in the most degraded, the most vicious of Southern slaves, the very vonit of Virginia and South Carolina als, instead of money or Bills upon the East better enable us to meet our foreign s, ances at the points from whence we imor. Every merchant, every banker, will But to do Mr. Wickliffe ins i. e upon this branch of the subject he has granding us into absolute poverty. The Missisppi trade has been equally unfortunate, and, according to him, Georgia and there, we could possibly import but negroes. the whole and entire commerce of Kenare at present a sort of inferior rural popullation-a degraded caste, to be sure, but in-

government of Kentucky let go the check. the constitution of American Society?

in the race of nations, what was the situation of Virginia? Occupying the most
central position upon the American seaboard—having the greatest extent of coast
in the Union—stretching from the Chesapeake Bay to the line of North Carolina,

The population, we would doubtless, and the extent of the obligations it imposed, and the extent of the obligation, we would doubtless, and the extent of the obligation, we would doubtless, and the extent of the obligation, we would doubtless, and the extent of the obligation, we would doubtless, and the extent of the obligation, formed the ground work which supported the right to principle here, as in everything else, to corsus taken in 1847, amounted to 427,755
in the population, we would doubtless, and the extent of the obligation, formed the ground work which supported the right to principle here, as in everything else, to corsus taken in 1847, amounted to 427,755
in the population, we would doubtless, and the extent of the obligation, formed the ground work which supported the right to principle here, as in everything else, to corsus taken in 1847, amounted to 427,755
in the population, we would sever the fact.

The broad shield of the Union is spread bethe reason, and the extent of the obligation, formed the
ground work which supported the right to
nullify. The States were informed that governnullify. The States were informed that if
the national treasury, and furnish an abundant revenue for national objects independant the cases of its infraction, formed the
ground work which supported the right to
an object in the cases of its

She had the finest water power, the most fortunes of the two races as to their numer. troduce them for their own use, and per- given by South Carolina to the Constitution; litionists and nullifiers. She fears neither, alundant materials, and the easiest communical progress. In 1790, there were of whites mitting trailers to bring them in for sale!— in short, showed himself opposed to any and abhors both. May she pursue and main- to destroy the mission have been more violent nications. Did she desire foreign com- 544,881, in 1830, 741,648, showing an inmerce? The neean lay before her, and the crease in forty years, of 196,767, or about of the citizens, and would bring in no more her course, and voted against the report without reference to any judgment, opinions inlet of the Chesepeake, meeting the waters of per cent., a little over one third. In than would be permitted for such use.—

and resolutions. Notwithstunding the Senor interest, save her own, is the prayer of of her own Potomac, washed her entire 1790, the slave population amounted to Prohibit the trailer from selling, but allow castern border. Behind, and touching her, 203,427-in 1830, to 469,757, showing an the citizen who desires it to import, and he mullifiers, and his argument to show that serve her faithfully. lay the great valley of the west—the fair- increase within the same period, of 266,- will appoint the trader his agent to import the eastern trade, and our commercial nonest portion of it once her own-that valley 330 blacks, being one hundred and thirty for him, and pay him a commission, instead nexion with the north were a ruinous busiwhich was competent to sustain countless three per cent. increase on the original num of buying from him. We will be thrown ness to us, and that our true market was the millions of men-which was destined to her. comprehend within its capacious bosom many States-States whose consumption is will perceive the same principle at work .even now incalculable, and whose powers In North Carolina the black population of purchase and of payment far exceed has increased in a ratio of one hundred and even their vast demand. This trade which forty-five per cent.; and in South Carolina, sustains the commerce of Pennsylvania and about three hundred per cent. In the for-New York, and the manufactures of New mer State, the whites have increased in a England—this enormous trade, which is ratio of about thirty per cent. In the latter still in its infancy, but which, even in its a little over eighty per cent. Throughout, ist. He calls slavery a blessing. Will the to the charter. I regarded this as part and taught for years that our commerce with the cradle, is competent to absorb and digest the it will be found on examination, that within

Dominion-night, and should have been, with the free, that the total population innate, and, according to him, design and the course of wealth all her own. It seems indeed to have been creases in the latter with far more rapidity the Carolinas are the only source of wearing less than the former. The slave States of this shall she throw back her excess upon us?— avowed object in a report maile by Col. to how. Commerce has missaken its own apartments do not know their true market. Be it observed, however, the started to Kentucky.—

It is not the s tempted her by every inducement of cir. Union, at the last census, contained five And will the slaveholders do this-not to Memminger, to the South Carolina Legislatree market. he it observed, nowever, is the branches of industry—not to invite skill, branch would have the same beneficial efthe present condition of our industry and of Ohio river, and her western streams, it was proportion between the whites, in these two brought home, to the very foot of her moun- sections of the United States. tains-that barrier passed, and it was pour- It is in vain to say, that the tremendous inchy would be reduced to the slave trade. ed through various channels, dividing and difference already indicated in the growth Wall it advance agriculture more than it all little advance agriculture more than it agriculture more than it is and expected to reach Gaboon on the 20th. They were, according to a founded by young black and white female letter, in "pretty good health and spirits."

That her lowlands of Virginia and Carolina?—a letter, in "pretty good health and spirits." and fields—the waste and depopulated so convenient—to mone were presented so are poor and exhausted. They were not al. districts of lower Virginia. Will it im-

tension from the source. Phantoms of ed the connection of the Chesapeake with and fruit, gush from the earth until the land conflagration and massacre haunt not our the Ohio river, through means of the waters runs o'er." Vet compare her, all lovely as slumbers—the terrors of St. Domingo, or of the Potomac and Monongahela. They she is, with Ohio, in all the elements of so- by force, is it a wise measure of defence to To defend the ordinance of South Carolina, of Northampton, vex not our waking lacked not the intelligence. Ilad other cial strength and political power, and tell increase the number of that domestic fue, mullifying the tariff, and at the same time to

and the question is answered. Shall the parison with her.

rein which they now hold in this law, upon miles of territory and internal resources, not whether they be equal in all other rethe growth of the most threatening evil in such as I have described, contained a popu-Ty as a political misfortune, The phrase population of 340,120. This statement was too mild. It is a cancer—a slow con. exhibits in favor of Virginia a difference of strning cancer—a withering pestilence— 24,342 square miles of territory, and 408, an ununitigated curse. I speak not in the 188 in population, which is the double of people, and numbers two millions. The was laid before the Kentucky Legislature, law." spirit of a puling and false philanthropy. New York, and 68,000 more. In 1830, slare. To me, custom has made the relation in Service of New York of 707,203. The interest in many blood, so far as Lean trace it. I am a Virginian hy descent—every cross in my blood, so far as Lean trace it. was born in a slave State—I was nursed after a race of forty years, Virginia is found cross in my blood, so far as I can trace it, seen to be 463,197, starting from a hasis nity entirely free, she has passed us long to our entire satisfaction. No power our Kentucky's interest lies with the south, and in the paternal or maternal line, is Virgin- more than double as large as that of New which I ever resided, save Kentucky. I a basis of 340,120, has been 1,578,588.— years ago stood first in power and place— tive State. was never North of the Chesapeake Bay. This exhibits a positive difference in in-

against us—those very negroes whom, by an inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had the original elements of grandeur, wealth, in inhuman use of his negative, he had were preamble to amended Constitution of accident or misfortune operated in this case? ments, and extended and diffused comforts world. The doctrine that the Constitution of the north—kept out of Kentucky; that a Amer Virginia. One of the causes, then, of the Has a despotic government bowed the spirit and intelligence among the great mass of of the United States was not a form of gov-American revolution, at least in Virginia, was the "inhernea" of the people the efforts of Virginia? Has she was the "inhernea" of the people themselves—that does this mean? was the "inhuman" refusal of the British suffered under the desolations of war or frown, to ratify a law prohibiting the im
Crown, to ratify a law prohibiting the im
Crown and the law prohibiting the im
Crown and portation of slaves. I have shown in my first number, that almost the first use made by that venerable and renowned Common.

Since Oct. 7:h, three steamers, seven and citizens, of allegiance and protection, and citizens, of allegiance and protection, and the distance is widening at every observation that is taken. I have ascribed between the individuals in the several States and the Federal authorities—that, in tunth, of her nearly as many more have left of mineral and medicinal waters burst from the semant of the Senator's plants?

Since Oct. 7:h, three steamers, seven and citizens, of allegiance and protection, between the individuals in the several states observation that is taken. I have ascribed between the individuals in the several states and the Federal authorities—that, in tunth, of mineral and medicinal waters burst from the distance is widening at every observation that is taken. I have ascribed and the distance is widening at every observation that is taken. I have been opposed. For years I have been opposed. For years I have look.

Since Oct. 7:h, three steamers, seven and citizens, of allegiance and protection, and citizens, of allegiance and

If we examine the other slave States, we East and North is rainous; that it has drained as constantly of all our specie, and is found in all the broad territories of the Old Dominion—night, and should have been, with the free, that the total population in.

prove the condition, the morals, or the char. the acquisition and untire command of the ginia below the mountains, was the most deatter of our present race of slaves? They trade of the West. Did she lack the in- strable portion of America. Her condition tellect to perceive—the genius to compre- in 1790, proves how much she had been possible, if she had been permitted—a race sion and disasters which befel our currency telligent and virtuous when compared with no! Magna mater virum, she had produ- start of all the colonies. Her present povthe brutal and savage masses in the Atlan. ced a race of men "with minds to compre- prty and exhinistion, are the result of the to States. From the smallness of their hend the Universe,"—men whose names system of slave cultivation—the most slov. number they are rendered more valuable as and actions placed Virginia first in fame, enly and the least productive of any. The servants, but perfectly insignificant es ene. as she was in power and position, among skilful and product busbandry which has mes. Neither the government nor their the States, and threw a splendor over her maile the rocky and inhospitable regions of very weakness improves their rondition, and and metancholy ratiance round her worn two millions of people, would have presersthe source, to them, of kindness and in. and faded brow-"a gilded halo, hovering ved the plains of Old Virginia in their ori. ping the tide of emigration, and alluring was a federalist, although everybody in both sort of household dependents and humble seized, all her advantages. George Wash- cannot apply to Kentucky. Compare her rican race to keep out and to drive out their two others, and assails Mr. Clay for comthends, and are often found in the same ington, great in all things, and having with Ohio or Indiana. She, too, has her own? To render themselves and their properties. Some persons considered field laboring in company with their mas. stretched before his prophetic vision in long mineral mountains—her sealed up fountains ter. With us, resistance or insurrection is perspective, the future fortunes of the em- of wealth-her thousand sources of capital wife, the mother her child, without appre. importance of the West. He first project- is exhausted. "Here grain, and flower, States with each other; throw but this in. In 1790, Virginia, with 70,000 square gredient of sluvery into the one, and I care her population bear the same proportion to our slaves ours that her votes do, she thribbles us in tolls from her canals amount to \$501,306: about double our whole revenue. Her rep-

and from the Atlantic ocean to the Ohio river—covering a surface of 70,000 square miles—embracing under the mildest latitudes the greatest varieties of soil—prolific of the richest and most dissimilar products;

The clag which has staid the products:

The clag which has staid the products:

The clag which has staid the richest and most dissimilar products:

The clag which has staid the products:

The clag which has staid the remainded of the law and proven by the statistics of the country.

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The class the product of the class and the currency, leading the currency of the richest and most dissimilar products; intersected in every direction by the noblest march of her people, the incubus which has not the navigable streams, connecting her mountains on the one side with the Ocean, on the tains on the one side with the Ocean, on the tains on the one side with the Ocean, on the tains on the one side with the Ocean, on the tains of the richest and the country. The clog which has staid the march of her people, the incubus which has staid the march of her people, the incubus which has staid the march of her people, the incubus which has staid the march of her people, the incubus which has staid the march of her people, the incubus which has staid the march of her people, the incubus which has staid the march of her people, the incubus which has staid the march of her people, the incubus which has staid the march of her people, the incubus which has supplied to them; when she could receive all the repeal of that law would give a mothern States, for the privilege of being influence would go, the character and the stupendons impulse to its increase; is equal-like preacher, Deacon Greegie, called on March of the institutions of that kind, which we were in some measure forced to establish the open and proven by the Patriarch March of the repeal of that law would give a mother of the repeal of that law would give a mother of the repeal of that law would give a mother of the repeal of that law would give a mother of the repeal of that law would give a mother of the repeal of th tains on the one side with the Ocean, on the other with the bright waters of the Olin—she seemed to comprehend within herself all the elements of empire. Nature never spread out a fairer, a nobler theatre for the enterprising genius of liberty and industry.

This is the cancer which enterprising genius of liberty and industry.

The standing of the exhausties of the Olin—she seemed to commerce, kept sealed her exhausties of the olin sealed her exhausties of the olin s than the State of Virginia. In the diversi- lowed up her production. This is the mag- introduce slaves for their own use, but still er with all the reasoning upon which it was state of this Union. I have resisted every- two native priests as follows: "If you do not two native priests as follows: "If you do not fied productions of the different portions of ezinc, the least approach to which fills her to prohibit their importation be marchan-claimed. The very comfortable invitation thing that looked like interference from any quit the missionaries, I will cut off your beards her extended territory, there were laid the foundations of the largest domestic trade of any State in the world. Abounding in minerals of every species, from gold to lead, minerals of every species, from gold to lead, attribute the mission of the largest domestic trade of any State in the world. Abounding in minerals of every species, from gold to lead, attribute to cheapen our consumption by dissolving disc. This appears to me to be trifling with to cheapen our consumption by dissolving disc. This appears to me to be trifling with to cheapen our consumption by dissolving duriter, with our internal policy, and every the missionaries, I will cut off your beards the missionaries of the missionaries of the missionaries of the missionaries of your beards the missionaries of the missionaries of your beards the missionaries o

back upon the law of 1815, which had no south, he still was a most devoted friend to effect at all. If the law of 1833 had been the tariff. The next proposition from South passed in 1800, and enforced, Kentucky, Carolina, on which Mr. Wickliffe and mywithout violating the vested lights of any self were called to act, as members of the he immediately rose and squeezed our hand body, would have so reduced the evil, that same Legislature, was to create a Bank, it would have terminated of itself, or could common to four States, and as many more have been easily done by the act of the mas. as could be brought into the arrangementters, or the purchase by the Commonwealth, the controlling power to be at Charleston, But Mr. Wickliffe styles me an abolition and a branch in each of the States parties white hands are perfectly shaped, and his City, whence he removed to Frankfort, Ky., to slaveholders in Kentucky answer his appeal, parcel of a system of policy, which was to carpets, after having been so long accustom. where he remained until he went to Texas.—

intelligence, and capital, and improvement, fect upon the exchange, which the Bank of seventy years of age, with a sad and deject Will they being them here as an ally and same results would occur again, &c. So an instrument, by which to lower the wa. intimately are the several parts of his sysges of labor, when those very wages are the tem connected in his own mind, that in and an improving condition, and the surest the nullifying ordinance of 1933, re-denouncitizens? If, as Mr. Wickliffe charges, the a length of time, and upon a series of measolitionists to destroy the tenure of slavery "a mighty maze, but not without a plan."

no man there pressed more earnestly for the sending of a special commission to Ohio,

since. She will now take her station, third earth, with my consent, should interfere with that her eastern connexions are ruinous; but Capture of a Slaver with over Four Hunthe internal regulations or policy of my na- at the same time, is for screwing up the tar-Virginia, the nursery of Presidents, the The session of 1833 was the first of my fury with Mr. Clay for letting it down to Calcutta, last from St. Helena, October 12 My friends, my family, my sympathies, my crease of 1,115,391 human beings. Vir. mother of States, the proud, the chivalric, service in the councils of the State. 1 had the Carolina standard. Now this either reports that a brig with upward of 400 Tables, my education, are Virginian. Yet ginia has increased in a ratio of 61 per must yield up her honors, and quietly fall in October, consider negro slavery as a political can- cent., and New York in that of five hun. the rear of this creation of yesterday. Ver. attention the principles and the policy of the driven out of the Union, and Kentucky to having been captured by II. B. M. ship ter and a curse. And she taught me so to dred and sixty six per cent. What the next ily, these same "Goths and Vandals"—the Senator from Fayette. How he came to go along with her, or it is the arrantest non- Britomart, on the West Coast of Africa, dred and sixty six per cent. What the next consider it. Hear her own early declarations—ponder on her history—look at her present condition.

The delegates and representatives of the good people of Virginia, in convention as sembled on the 20th Level 1939, was \$211.930.508 may be added and sixty six per cent. What the next illy, these same "Goths and vandals—the without colors or papers. She had been with sembled, on the 29th June, 1776, in the \$654,000,000, exhibiting an excess in New ests—they connect nant party to most beneficial influence upon our compreamble to their first constitution, contain. York over Virginia, of capital, of \$442,. the ocean with the lakes, the lakes with the others, present the following as cause of rethey ought to be agreed as to what prosperthey ought to be agreed as to what prosperthe least too hot it will injure the
color, and it should first be tried on an old plece bellion and dismemberment from the Brit. ity means. I think there can be no dispute ward, to meet and enjoy the supplies thus ish empire, that the aforesaid George had rendeavoted to pervert his kingly office "into a detertable and insupportable turanner."

In the Admiranty Court. About lorty of the same silk.

Out the same silk. rendeavored to pervert his kingly office "into a detertable and insupportable tyranny,"

The detertable and insupportable tyranny,"

The defendence of the history and progress of this Union, leaves no doubt of the States of this Union, leaves no doubt of the States of this Union, leaves should be equalised between the difference? We have already seen that, a recner, a recent is street to one of the history and progress of the States of this Union, leaves no doubt of the States of this Union, leaves should be equalised between the fact that, in all that constitutes greatness the difference? We have already seen that, a recner, a recent is utterly inexwere put in the depot, and when in proper comparison of the history and progress of the States of this Union, leaves no doubt of the States of this Union, leaves should be equalised between the fact that, in all that constitutes greatness the difference? We have already seen that, a recner, a recent is utterly inexwere put in the depot, and when in proper comparison of the history and progress of the State, at Columbia, induction of an tron. Blacks, browns, condition, if they are willing, will be sent to one of the West India Islands.

State than Virginia. What has occasioned that the slaves should be equalised between the difference? We have already seen that, a recent is utterly inexwere put in the depot, and when in proper comparison of the history and progress of the states of this Union, leaves no doubt of the States of this Union, leaves no doubt of the States of this Union, leaves no doubt of the States of this Union, leaves no doubt of the States of this Union, leaves no doubt of the States of this Union.

State that the slaves should be equalised between the condition, if they are willing with the states of the Union, leaves no doubt of the States of this Union.

State that the slaves should be equalised between the condition of the Union of

nesseers feel any terror from them. Their learly history, which still shines in lingering New England, adequate to the support of means in the power of the Legislature, which he metal. Their head-dress conceals their with powdered magnesia, French chalk, or any ing her citizens within her bosom, of stop. had then opposed, intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and then opposed, intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates that the author ping the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates the opposed in the opposed intimates the tide of emigration and the opposed intimates the opposed in dulgence. In many instances, they are a o'er decay." They saw, and would have ginal fertility. But the reason, such as it is back its current? Will they enlist the Afetty more secure against the attacks of the er all this as inconsistent and unintelligible. ed resigned to their fate, but much astonishabolitionists? Is South Carolina more se. It does not strike me in this light. I have ed at the scenes of the surrounding world. appossible. The husband can leave his pire he had founded, warned Virginia of the unopened—but who shall say that her soil cure with her 315,000 slaves to 265,000 been a close observer of Mr. Wickliffe for The third room is the most curious of all. British Government is leagued with the Ab- ures. His mind and his policy are indeed closing of the shutters, the faint light that States the start of her in population? Let me the result and the reason? Whether, till it exceeds your own? The idea and the be a warm protective tariff man, looks a her children at play. She is about forty Look at the state of the representation in us compare Virginia with New York, the then, we compare the planting with the argument appear to me to border or mad. little odd. To abuse General Jackson's years old, and her face is handsome, and, Congress between the free and slave States, only State which could challenge a com-Wickliffe knows it. On the only occasion with the most unmeasured violence, and to it is by no means bad. Her white garments still remain almost as hard as bone when that subject was ever fairly before the defend the ordinance, may not seem strange; are finer and neater than those of the black Government of Kentucky, I was in the but, at the same time, to denounce Mr. concubines. Her sad glance seemed to ask spects, or whether the slave State have Legislature, and Mr. Wickliffe knows well Clay for his compromise, by which South Heaven what would be the future fate of her lation of 748,308. New York, upon a every other advantage, the fatal influence the part I played then. The trial o' Ma- Carolina was appeared, and General Jack. unhappy family. Of the two daughters of riety, provided your scions come from a tree I have said that I considered negro slave- surface of 45,658 square miles, contained a of this poison is immediately perceived. In hon disclosed the fact that there was a reg- son robbed, as Mr. Wickliffe thought, of 1790, Ohio was a wilderness. In 1840, if ular plan of operations, and hand of agents, his prey, seems to some persons utterly un-

> with a demand that she should legislate in was modified, she would secede, and that iff to the highest notch, and is in a perfect | Capt. Kennard, of ship Goodwin, from and power—Virginia was unsurpassed. Has to the government, in multiplied employ- dinance and that address, are familiar to the tion—the free mechanics and manufacturers Key West as unseaworthy, perchased by

To each and all of the Senator's plans I of mineral and medicinal waters burst from wealth of her newly acquired liberty, was the first to arrest, by legislation, the increase of that tremendous evil of which she complains so bitterly against the King. In 31 Constitution, that point of time which of the constitution of the Constitution, the plants and medicinal waters burst from wealth of her newly acquired liberty, was no such people as the people of the General Government over the one subjects peculiarly committed to its charge by the Constitution, with anxious hope. In the constitution of the Union was a compact between the pilgrims of affliction and discretely against the King. In all Constitution, that point of time which forms the true starting nost of these States.

Of mineral and medicinal waters burst from the one there was no such people as the people of the General Government over the one subjects peculiarly committed to its charge by the Constitution, with anxious hope. In the was no such people as the people of the Union, to which this remarks the United States, but that the Constitution, with anxious hope. In the united States, but that the Constitution of the Union was a compact between the pilgrims of affliction and district of the Union was a compact between the pilgrims of affliction and district of the Union was a compact between the pilgrims of affliction and district of the Union was a compact between the finances, and stability in the currency.—Such a system of duties, or tariff, if you please, as will wipe off the present debt of the Union was a compact between the Union of the Union was a compact between the Union of the Union of the Union was a compact between the Union of the Union was a compact between the Union of the Union was a compact between the Union of the Union of the Union was a compact between the Union of the Union of the Union was a compact between the Union of th forms the true starting post of these States, in the race of nations, what was the situation of Virginia? Occupying the most central position was the situation of the sales of the most central position was the situation of the sales of the

December, 1840.

Abd-el-Knder and his Family. I'he following is extracted from the Tribune of the Gironde: -"We found the Emir seated on his bed. On our entrance with warmth and dignity. His stature is ful, and generally beloved Ministers of the Presabove the average; his white woollen clothes byterian Church, having labored in protracted exhibit in fine relief his superb face, which is adorned with a long black beard; his Pastor of a flourishing Church in Washington ed to tread the sand. 'Since I have confided llundreds, perhaps we may say thousands, in all myself to the honor of the French,' remarkrepeal this statute—call a convention of the authority over the currency, by enlisting as myself to the honor of the French, remarkpoint of the compass, where slavery lies?— ment of a truly national institution would, understand that weighty reasons at present Mississippi has overtraded herself in slaves; of course, interfere. That, indeed, was the prevent the realisation of my dearest wish, to live and die at Mecca. I will wait.'-The women forming the family of the social, moral, or physical-but to keep out the United States had. That there was no ed mien, but her eyes sparkle occasionally manufacturers, and mechanics, and artisans? longer any hope of seeing that institution like those of her son. She was indisposed Will they bring in the vicious, degraded, revived, and that we ought to allopt the best when we visited her, and was reclining on Africa, Angust 1st, and expected to reach Garace which has brought down upon those the Senate of Kentucky requesting upon attendants, who appeared to serve her with danger-a race from which Virginia would an United States Bank. The Senator from room were the three colored wives of Abdhave extricated herself while it was yet Fayette takes the ground that all the confu. el-Kader on their matresses, with their children in their arms. The faces of the latter hend her position and her interest? Oh, preferred, and how vastly she had got the which was inflicted and riveted upon her banks, from 1816 to 1820, was attributable are very pretty. Their heads are entirely by a foreign tyrant ere she was yet free? to the old United States Bank-that the shaved. They say bon jour' and shake hands very willingly. The women are all habited in white stuffs, a sort of long gown. and double tunics of muslin or cloth, fashighest indication of an advancing society, speaking upon this resolution, he recurs to tened at the breast by chains of silver. On and press with blotting paper till all the oil

in the most curious manner. They appear-It is a large saloon, darkened by the partial an enormous fire. Here we found the white gotten. Her bare arms, perfectly shaped, South Carolina vowed, in the face of men and Heaven, that, unless the tariff

dred Slaves.

Since Oct. 7:h, three steamers, seven

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PERSECUTION IN NESTORIA.-From the Misperiod of eight years, maintain a wise and the missionaries if need be." Soon after this a with the finest salt wells on the continent, her valley teening with grass and grain, and her lowlands giving her a monopoly in the them richest staple of the planting. States, what more could she ask at the hand of fleaven? Did she want manufactures? The Senator from Fayette, in a speech, without violating the constitutional rights of the missionaries in the missionaries in the missionaries of staves within her borders, the missionaries of t if he preached any more in the mountains.— If is reply was, "I am willing to die preaching the gospel." Of late the efforts of the patriarch than ever; but it is gratifying to learn that most of the Nestorian ecclesiastics, including the Bishops, take the side of the mission

> Murdea of Rev. Daniel Bakea.—Rev. W. W. Hill, of Louisville, has received a letter conveying the sud confirmation of the intelligence, that Rev. Duniel Baker, who has been laboring as a Missionary, under the care of the Presby-terian Board of Missions, for some months past In Texas, was murdered in cold blood by the Camanche Indians, on his way from San Antonio de Bexar to Victoria. He was also scalped by the savages. The Courser says he was one of the most extensively known, laborious, aseplace he was called to Holly Springs, Miss.,

EPISCOPAL CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE. Charlestown, Va., Dec. 10 .- The new Episcopal Church at this place was destroyed by fire last night. The fire broke out about & o'clock

REV. Assento Nicos De Silva, pastor of the about emigrating to the United States has arri-

AGRICULTURAL.

How to Take Oil From Pager. - Rubgently, their naked feet they wear rings of the same the surface is removed; then cover the spots immense ear-rings, which reach as low as this, and turn the other side of the oil apot ap repeat the process until it has all been absorbed; so as to remove the dust and stain. Three or four applications will generally be found suf-

found rotten, or unsound, so as to require rewife of the Emir, on a sofa, watching over placement, even before the vessel could be size, similarly situated, have served at sea for

To IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF FAUIT .- The

To Izon Velver .- Having ripped the velvet apart, take each piece separately, and holding it shag.
Another way, is to heat a smoothing iron

and then to cover it with a wet cloth and hold stretched over a vacant space between two tables, and well secured to each; by weights or something that will keep it fast. The vapor raise the pile of the velvet, while, at the same time, another person will brush it up with a whish.

Velvet has greatly the advantage of all other

water, as the sudden expansion of the bott by the heat of the water has a tendency to force it from the sides. Thin vessels are better able to endure suddan extremes of heat and cold than thick ones, because they are moner heated through their thickness, and consequently ex-panded equally Exchange Paper.

We send, occasionally, a number of the Examines to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be in-

dused to subscribe

dence and decision upon the anbiect. We thank the writer for the assurance which he has given us of his satisfaction with the Examiner. We trust that his other engagements cause in which, we know, his heart is enlisted.

Whom Born Slavery Drive Away!

it is a favorite argument with pro-slavery men that if the friends of emancipation triumpb, many wealthy and valuable citizens will leave the State. We have no doubt that some such ness of its strength. may leave, though the number, we believe will be much less then is anticipeted. But it is altogether a matter of uncertainty whether few or many, or any good citizen will leave Kentucky in consequence of emancipation. Time only

But it is not a matter of uncertainty whether in consequence of slavery any will leave us .-Time has already determined that. Hundreds and thousands of good, substantial cutzens have to be fastened upon the State in perpetuity, many hundreds and thousands more will leave.

And who are they whom slavery drives away? Men, like the writer of the subjoined letter, hard working, straightforward men; men, it may be of small means, but of large hearts; men to whom labor is honorable; who prize education for their children; to whom Kentucky is dear, but freedom far more dear. Such men our Stote can ill afford to lose. It is the presence of such men in large numbers, held in respect and honor, which constitutes the prosperity and true wealth of a community. But it is precisely men like these whom the ultra pro-slavery spirit rejoices to see banished from their native soil. And why? Because these hard-working, industrious, entergrand consummation which is dearer than all things beside to the heart of pro-slavery. And what is that consummation? An organisation of society in which there shall be but two classes, viz: the rich in slaves and lands, to whom labor shall be alike unnecessary and dishonorable; and

Such is the ultra-pro-slavery man's beau-ideal of a commonwealth, anstocracy resting on irresponsible despotism. Of course, the presence of industrious, respectable and respected men. with humbic means, who could not own slaves it they would, and would not if they could, is a that they would not think of expatriating themgreat obstacle in the way of such political and selves under the influence of any force other social organisation. Over their exile from their than that of necessity. They look around them and Colonisation,") and sppointing a committee divine ordinances, as this of slavery, if it have native clime, an exile voluntary in appearance, and they see nothing but wreck and ruin and to draft a plan of instruction and emancipation the seal of Gad upon it, for the eternity of its in reality compulsory, pro-slavery has notears to desolation. There is no sign of prosperity is

We close by calling our readers' attention to the every direction, and there is nothing to cheer plan and address before each of the Presbyte- no hesitation in rejecting the whole Bible, for following letter, which has occasioned our pre-

BUNH COUNTY, la., Dec. 4th, 1848. Mesers. Editors: - I enclose two dollers for the Examiner. I see from the number of my last paper that the year is half gone, and I have eight different times, and by contrast, I see the ry not only wrongs the blacks but injures the is to be seen in the free States. The blacks are his early home, and there is but one answer to in all their proceedings acted according to the it if he had willed so to do; yet he permitted in not interested in their work, the whites are above it, and bence the lack of that improvement and prospenty which are seen where slavery does not giaia a large majority of her beat and most en-Yours, &c.

Virginia and Kentucky.

It is enough to call the binsh of ahame to the cheek of every true American, to see that the leading organ of the administration, the paper which is published at the seat of our National Government, and is the leading supporter of all the measures of the administration, is the open, avowed, and we may add, nuscrappions advocate of the system of African slavery. Yes.

amazed at finding in one column of that paper observer. One of his remarks siruck us as parfervid enlogiuma on the Democratic tendencies | ticularly forcible. "In Liberia," said he, "you of the age, as indicated in the political convni- may be a man. You obey laws which you have to the presentation of the plan to the Presbytenext column he would find rabid dennuciations acting as a legislator yourself, you may look forof all those men in this country, who, in ac- ward to the time when your children may be cordance with the spirit of true Democracy, a qualified. But here you can never be a man. spirit which is no respecter of classes or colors, You can never be anything more than a boy .lift up their views in behalf of the oppressed of You are called boy when you are as grey as a rat, our own nation. Such inconsistency would and you are a boy. I never felt the full force of sadly puzzle a foreigner who should look into that term till since my return to this country .the Democratic organ for light on the subject of Now, whenever the name is applied to me, ! human rights, and the great doctrines of liberty, feel our degradation. Here we are boys-we are equality, and fraternity.

It is melancholy to compare the present lanment organ, with that he attered years ago .with ao much force many years ago?

of Emancipation. At that time, in the honesty for that for which he should be dependent on of his heart, he could not reflect on the great evil God alone. He must receive without question the ancient Commonweath of Virginia was that which falls from the lips of frail humanity inflicting on herself by longer tolerating the The human being who gives him religious inexistence of slavery within her borders, without struction is as a God to him. He knows noththe deepest corrow. In elequent tones he called ing more than what he, who stands in the place female sex, but is becoming more and more an on those in power in his native State, to exert of God to him, allows him to know. His stom. all their influence toward her liberation from ach may be filled with food-so is that of the the awful curse which blighted her fair fields, beast. He may receive good attention during and converted what were designed for garden sickness-so does the beast of the field. But apote of earth, into landscapes where the eye the slave is so far elevated above the brute that could see only desolution. At that time, while he sees the paradise which he cannot enter, and speaking of the infinite harm slavery was doing is thus deprived of the bliss given by ignorance. to Virginia, he said:

"Yes, something must be done-and it is the

intion has been in existence, those numbers will doors upon our blacks for sale—and when our whites are moving westwardly in greater numbers than we like to hear of—when this, the they sell them for. fairest land on all this continent, for soil, the climate, and eltration combined, might become a nort of garden spot, if it were worked by the hands if white men alone, can we, ought wa, to sit quietly down, fald our arms, and say to each other, "Well, well, this thing will not come, to

but gradual-systematic, but discreet-ought to he adopted for reducing the moss of evil which is pressing upon the South, and will still more pressupen her the longer it is put eff. We ought not loshut our eyes nor avertour faces. And though we speak almost without a hope that the Com- a "Bible and Pravidence" Institution. mittees or the Legislature will do anything at the present session to meet this question, yet we say now, ia the utmost sincerity of our hearts that our wisest men cannot give too much

Well, the system of slavery still exists in Vir-The communication in regard to the Address tine? Alas, its ciarion tones ring no longer trable a veil has been thrown over the counteto the Presbyterians of Kentucky is from the with warnings against the perpetuation of sla- nance of slavery, that they have not the remopen of one, who can rightly speak with confi- very. The eve that then was pained as it wan- test conception of its evangelic features. The izens to unite together in the great and giorious work of redeeming the State from a system of and duties may not prevent him from devoting bondage that blights the joys of home, and with- of Heaven. If Mr. Lyon does not hesten hither his powerful intellect to the furtherance of the ers the flowers of social happiness, as well as and tear away the voil, many of his brethren

here sickened as they contemplated the intance aiready left their beloved State on account of curse of slavery, as it lay like a black cloud on who see through the tops or sides of their heads, the peculier institution, and if that institution is the soil and exhaled its pestilential influences on sink into insignificance. Such a man must be where slavery is not known, and where the soll paralysis of their energies. Our own Combreast. We rejoice that the example of the mother State has not been lost on the daughter, and that Keutucky, looking at the rain and des olation that slavery has brought on Virginia, has resolved, before it is too late, to redeem herprising citizens stand directly in the way of the self from thraidom, and to stretch out her hand and grasp the greatness and prosperity which slavery can prevent her reaching. The collapse of Virginia's greatness is one of the most melaucholy of spectacles. Let Kentucky be warned by her example and be wise before it is 100 lete: slaves doomed to perpetual toil and degradetion. before the fatal system has, like a foul capker. eaten too far into her strength to permit her to

> There are no people who cherish the feeling correction. of State pride more devotedly than Virginians. So profoundly are they attached to their State, cently started on the career of national prosperto their hearts. Go where you may in Ohio. that question. Slavery is banishing from Virterprising sons. Every year her case becomes more hopeless, and noless she speedily rises and with the strength still left her, throw off the incubus, ahe must sink lower and lower in the noitical horrizon. Can any Kentucklan look at Virginia and refrain from vowing eternal hostility to siavery?

The Slave a "Boy."

Not long ago we attended a meeting which had been called to hear a report made by a colored the organ of the Democratic party at the capi- man, who had just returned from Liberia, to tal of the country, is in the habit of ancering at which country he had been sent by the colored every man who has the manliness to express his portion of this community to acquire informadisbelief in the righteousness of slavery, and of tion for their satisfaction. After the delegate nttering contempt for every measure designed had concluded a favorable report of the condito limit the influence of slavery in this Repub. tion of things in that country, one who had been a citizen of Liberia for three years rose to make some remarks. Though his language was of the the love of the "Monntain Nymph, Sweet Lib- most unpolished kind, he became really eloerry," who should look into the columna of the quent while describing the state of his brethren national organ of the Democracy, would be in this country, and showed immself a shrewd sions now in progress in Europe, while in the assisted in making. If you are not qualified for not mer."

·This term though it may not have been gnege of the venerable editor of the Govern- tended, expresses a great deal. The slave can plan and address. The Freebytery of Transyl-Ilas age impaired his judgment that he cannot entity. However well he may be treated by a lits churches, and recommanded the plan for lty. now see in the perpetuation of negro slavery kind master, he is never more than a boy. He accommanded the plan for lty. A Member of the church may have religious instruction offered to him;

A Member of the Committee of Synon. but the privilege of judging for himself he can In 1832, Mr. Ritchie was the earnest advocate never enjoy. He is dependent on human beings

Louisville Munninciares

part of no honest man to deny it-of no free Woodruff & McBride, in another column. We would call attention to the card of Moss "When this dark population is growing upon These gentlemen are extensively engaged us when every new census is but gathering its manufacturing Planes of excellent quality, at appalling numbers upon us—when, withiu a period equal to that in which this Federal Constistore on Third atreet, a large and general assortincrease to more then two millions within Vir- ment of Hardware mey be found, which they ginia-when our sister States are closing their will sell as low as any establishment in the

A Pable for the Day.

A correspondent of the London Times re lates the following fable: One day a treveler met the plague going into Cairo, and accosted children, and to our grand-children, and great- Cairo?" "To kill 3,000 people." Soon after does not wish to buy. grand-children, to take care of themselves, and to brave the storm. '! Is this to act like men?—
said, "But you killed 30,000?" "Nay," the

Bible Hlavcer We learn that Rev. Mr. Lyon, a Presbytering

the "Address to the Presbyterians of Kentucky," that he may see how deplorable is the condition tion, and that every lineament reflects the light greatness and renown, are every year enriched the disguise and tring its genuine character to with lumigrants from Virginia whose hearts view. In comparison with his, the powers of vision passessed by the subjects of mesmerism, the social circle. Such men, the very bone and capable of seeing through the bark of his head, sinew of Virginia, the wurthy descendants of and there we believe his spiritual eyes must be those great and good men who were nourished placed, whatever position his bodily eyes may on her bosom in the last century, are deserting occupy. How fearful the responsibility attendtheir native homes for others in the States ant upon the possession of such powers! Their possessor should not be content with toiling all and society are not suffering from any hopeless day for the enlightenment of manhind. By night should be labor also. Indeed, we should monwealth is not yet so far gone in the fatal think the night the more pleasant season for embrace of slavery, but that she is able to rally work to him, for to him darkness must be as enlam and ignorance corrected. Though this is marks of the editor of the Tribune, we infer her energies and throw the incubus from her light, and, to his keenly sensitive eye, the light the legitimate conclusion from his position, yet, of day must be intolerable.

For the Examiner. MESSES Emitors:- A writer under the signature of "A Preabyterian," in your paper of Dec. 2d, has given what he terms a "simple statement of facts" in relation to the address to the Presnothing but the wretched system of African byterians of Kentucky, by a committee of the of slavery exists by Divine appointment, never able size, and Morton & Griswold's books are Synoil. The statement contains a variety of to ceme, except by another revelation of the mistakes, and conveys an implication that the Divine mind, revoking it? If this be his opincommittee acted without proper authority when they published the address. The mistakes of the writer (unintentional I doubt not,) do injustice to the committee, and weaken the authority of the document-and of course they deserve

The Synod, in 1834, (not "in 1830 or 1831," as your correspondent states,) passed a series of opposition to his divine decrees. As well might ern popers. resolutions favoring Instruction and Gradual Emuncipation, (not "Gradual Emensipation all the wide landscape before them. Fields once it with an address to the members of our fertile, but now smitten with sterility, frown in churches urging its adoption; and to lay this except from dire necessity, and I shall have them in the present, or to stimulate their hopes rians, that they might take action upon the sub- that single reason, as the mere product of man. of the future. A leaden languor reposee on every ject. The Committee met, appointed a Secre- But I ressou differently. Many things were interest. They then cost their eres towards tary, agreed upon the details of the plan, and permitted, both by Christ and the Apostlea, to those younger commonweaths that have re- directed the Secretary (not "the Cheirman") to which they by no means gave their senction; draft the address and re-assemble the committee and yat they edvised concerning them. Christ ity and renown. The contract is overpowering, se acon as it was prapared. A nisjority of the taught the world that ignorance was datrimenuntil now. Better now than never. I miend to and with sighs upon the lip and tears upon the committee assembled agreeably to notice, and tal to human happiness, and that knowledge was cheek, they bid adien to the old familiar things after hearing it read unanimously approved of a part or element of godiness; yet he did not that make the haunta of their boylined prectons the whole document. The Secretary was di- set up a school, and take the lead in teaching rected, in conformity with the testractions of the world Astronomy, or the Art of Navigation, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconnin, and you the Synod, to publish the address in paraphlet which was so important to facilitate the spread will find men who have been driven, reluctant. form, (not "In the papers of the day,") and to of the gospel in distant lands. He was aware ly, from the Old Dominion. Ask any one of send a copy to each church ession, and to the of the great inconvenience of this ignorance of the thousands you will there find, why he left Modernior of each Presbytery. The committee the people, and could, no doubt, have remedied directions of the Synod. If one or two mem- to exist. From which we are not to suppose ha bers of the committee did not see the eddress sanctioned it; He left men to work out his own until it was published, it was because they did salvation with fear and trembling, by the aid of not attend the meeting of the committee of the general principles of action tanght in his which meeting due notice was given to all the procepts, revealed to ue for our guidance. members. If the address "was not submitted to the Synod" for ite adoption, it was because the Synod had directed that another disposition of

The resolutions of the Synod were drawn np by the late Judge Green and the writer of the address, and were fully as strong as the address and the plan which were based upon them .-These resolutions were passed in a full Synod and by a lerge majority of votea. Colonisation was not mentioned in the resolutions-not because the Synod was not favorable to the colonisation cause, which it has always been, but because it was deemed best to present simply a plan of instruction and emancipation, leaving it to masters to provide for their emancipated bondmen in whatever way might seem to each one the most advisable.

The abolition riots in the East, which occurred during the summer of 1835, subsequent to the adoption of the resolutione, and just previous rians, produced, for a season, a sensitiveness in the public mind and a jealousy of all movements in favor of freedom, which prevented most of the Presbyteries from taking any furthar action on the aubject. The time wan regarded by many of the warmest advocates of emancipation, as unfavorable for pressing any plan, in consequence of the distempered state of popular feeling, produced by the violent movements of the abolitionists and their opponenta. Only one of the Presbyteries took any action either approbatory or condemnatory of the never attain to manhood. He is dooined to pn. vania directed the address to be read to each of

Mr. C. M. Beckwith, at the "Maxwell book store," has presented us with a set of carda for playing the "game of Flowers, or Floral Whist." The publisher says, "The study of the language of flowers is not only interesting to most of the essential part of a fashionable education of a young lady, if not of a substantial one; and the day is not far distant, when every one protendlng to a polite education, will be able to

"Gather a wreath from the garden bowers, And tell the wish of his heart in flowers."

This is not the occasion on which to advocate the beanties or advantages of this study. Suffice it to say, that the game of Flowers, embracing, as it does, one of the largest fists yet would be preferred by many with slaves to persentiment, afforde not only a delightful source | wealth without them, of amnsement for old and young, of either sex,

The writer of the following article says, "! was brought up among slaves; I have scarcely a relation that does not own them-my fether largely."

To the Editors of the Exeminer: We take the liberty of sending him a copy of GENTLEMEN: - I admit that your reply to President Shaunon's address is sufficient, and ail of their attention to this subject -nor can they of his brethren here, and perchance take plty that the friends of Emancipation could resson. Their vested rights. To my mind this is an allupon them and come to their rescue. We as- ably desire, yet I feel so much pity for such sufficient argument against immediate abolition, sure him that a wide tield for labor is open be- seutiments, and for the christian who cau (not to mention its shocking cruelty to the slave ginis, and all its blighting influences are still se- fore him, that a vast mejorily of his brothers utter them, that I must ask your Indulgence himself.) For who could stand the enormous tive there. But where is the voice of her sen- are groping in midnight darkness. So impene- while I add a few words to what you have taxation which would be rendered inevitable by

dered over fields desolated by slavery, is pained thought has never entered their minds, that its as many have done before him, without favoring to use it aright? no longer. Instead of calling on his fellow-cit- uve beems with gospel love, that around its the reader with a glimpse of the philosophy he mouth plays a winning smile of spiritual affic- prates about, if truth and reason be elements of wise or legal mode of approaching this question his philosophy.

The President says the philosophy of negro slavery consists in its proper adaptation to the of the slove. If so, then no question need, at sears and bleets the fields, he is now engaged in will go to the grave in their deplorable igno- wants, necessities, and happiness of mankind, present, to be raised, as to what shall be done ustifying those who eeck to perpetuate this rauce and delusion. Poor, pitiable men! To including inseter and slave. If the social and bondage, and in condemning as traitors all who spend life in the presence of this justitution, all political experience of men in all ages, and esecho the sentiments that he speke years ago the while dreading, deploring it as a curse, pecially of the people of the United States, in and menial offices of life, will continue, for this cheapness is also a recommendation. Either of when his mind was in the freshness and ful- when in fact, it is one of fleaven's choicest regard to the effects of African slavery, upon generation, to be served in tike manner to the these works contains a sufficient amount of geblessings! We have often heard it said that af- the well-being of society, be taken as the stand- end of their days. Very gradually other habits Virginis has, eince Mr. Ritchie so requently flictions are blessings in disguise, but, truly, and of truth in reletion to this matter, then I and other resources will spring up. A free white By mastering what is contained in one of these denounced the withering influence of alavery, sievery is the most thoroughly disguised blessing can eay, without fear of proof to the contrary, population will take the piece of the piece of the piece to the piece of the piece been experiencing still more bitterly lis many that we ever knew. So completely is its real that slavery in no form has subserved the wants oted laborers faster than they would wear away bitter evils. Her patriotic sons are deserting the character bidden, that we experience a sense- necessities, and happiness of mankind. The hearths of their forefathers for stranger homes. tion of awc, whenever we think of the intellection of humanity have guarded and gradual removal of the evil in ques-The free States of the North-west, which are tual greatness! and the moral keenness which at all times been in opposition to human opgirding themselves for a race of true national inust belong to the man who can pierce through pression, in whatever form it presented itself. None but tyrants have been the advocates of everywhere in Kentucky, which has already slavery, or ever can be; though many professing taken place in and around Louisville: whether to be filled with the milk of human kindness for any general measure of relief be adopted or not. their species, in honeyed words sing the ayren free white lebor will cast out alave lebor, and song of "All is well," whilst they rivet the those who are able to employ servants ut all. chains of sisvery more closely.

> Mr. Shannon, in his address, teaches the doctrine that the African, in his bondage here, is undergoing a state of probation as a consequence of his morsi degradation and general unfitness for civil liberty; but he does not inform ua wher this pupilage shall end; though the inference is irresistable from his premises, that it must cease when the aubject has had his heathhim, the President wades on through many passages of doubtful or not well-understood scripture, to prove that slavery may, or ought to be perpetual, regardless of the fact that the slave may have become a better man than his master. Does the I'resident mean that the institution

ion, then he stands excused, by us et least, of any sia on account of his advocacy of slavery. At the same time, we, who entertain different notions-and there are millions of us who do. and practice upon them-have some alight grounds at least, to look out for a visitation upon as of the wrath of Heaven, for our wilful we set at aaught the institution of the Sabbath. the Lord's supper, Baptism, or env other of the

The people of Kentucky will not now look to Genesia or Exodus for light in conducting their political affairs. They will act upon the proposition laid down by President Shannon, that happiness is the true end and aim of our being," and wisely use those means-be they what they may-that give the best promise of success, even though it be to rid the State of sia very. I am not advocating the claims of thu negro, but of the white man, to our aid .-The best end happiest condition of both races can be found only in their entireseparation; and though the negro should be the sufferer by thu process, yet a principle of self-preservation justifies the white man in seeking the result .-"The greatest good to the greatest number" affords a rule of action founded in-truth and inetice, from which the injured minority have no right to appeal. The time will come up in the history of Kentncky, when dire necessity will force us to form a principle of self-preservation, to get rid of the slave population either peaceably or by forcible means. As wise men, we should anticipate this coming and growing trouble, by removing in time, whilst we can without much inconvenience, this cause of future difficelty. The limits of slavery, throughout the civilised world, are being more and more circumscribed from year to year, and shall Kentucky be a portion of that limited space upon which slavery shall eventually be accumulated. with all its sickening and blighting concomitants. Let others do es they will, but as for Kentucky, she will consult wisdom, I hope and believe, and save herself from ao great a calam-GREEN RIVER.

. New the Evernine Thoughts on Gradani Emancipation. The attempt was made, in a former article, to how that the conviction for a long time has been nearly universal in Kentucky, that slavery is nneconomical to a ruinous extent; but that yet here were multitudes who would still cling to it should be able to do without it, from indolence and love of luxury and case, though with the certainty of incvitable loss; and from a chivalrous feelsex, under the false idea, if slaves were with- you will be entertained, if not convinced. daughten, must, of necessity be reduced to the the Free-Soll movement. this utterly erroneous impression is removed, it is notices.

The answer to all this sophistry, tienches, but is a simple and expeditious mode of lixing am aware, upon the ground taken in your editothe sentiments of flowers indelibly on the mem- rial columns that you do not mean to discuss the merits of the varion schemes affoat for redress-Mr. Beckwith has a large assortment of glft ing the glievances under which we groan. If 1 books arranged for the approaching holidays .- understood you aright, you did not thereby in ilis assortment contains books of all kinds—the tend to enforce the same mie upon your corres most eplendidly illnetrated English works, the pondents. I highly approve and commend you most beantiful works that have issued from the "masterly reserve." Neither is it my intention American press, ill netrated editions of atandard to venture far upon this debateable ground. Only works, annuals, pictorial books for "hildren, &c. the line of my remarks obliges me to state the the worst in our day. Wa will leava it to our it thus: "For what purpose are you entering It is a pleasure to look at the books, even if one probable working of verious schemes (without pretending to weigh or compare their respective dard of the gold coinage. merits,) in order to show, that, under any proba-

orm such offices, to the condition of substantial

two, abundantly to serve us, in the more menial

It is a sed necessity, es it seems to me, that we must for a long while yet, look upon slaves as property. Those who own them are justly entitled to look to the Commonwealth, which has legalised property in them, for ample indemnity, should any resh interference be attempted with the attempt to buy up all the slaves in Kentucky, President Shannon talks comewhat grandilo- in order to inflict the curse of instantaneous quently about the philosophy of certain things, freedom upon the claves before they are prepared

I take the bearing of all this to be, that any must make emancipation so very gradual as not eensibiy to affect, immediately, the monied value with them when they are free. And of course is decidedly superior to the old, being more those who are now served in all the unpleasant convenient for both teacher and pupil. The under any wise and judicious system, for the Europe long continue, that must soon happen while those in the latter are executed in better will employ the free and the white, whether the Canaanite remain in the land or not. A. C ______n

J. D. Nouree. From the following notice in the New York Tribune, it will be seen that Mr. Nonree ie about to deliver a course of lectures in New York .-We have no doubt of his success. From the rethat he has never been "out West." Here we do in defiance of the absurdity in which it involves not consider Louisville on obscure place, inasmuch as it contains near 50,000 inhabitania, and might have contained a good many more. The establishment of Messrs. Morton & Griswold. the publishers of Mr. Nourse's work, is as extensive as most of the bookstores in the Eastern cities. "The West" is a place of considerfound everywhere in it. The difficulty here is that most persona seldom look at a book till it is praised in Eastern papers. The Louisville lournal, which, we suppose, has a circulation several times as great as thet of the Home Journal, spoke highly of "The Post and its Legacies" on its first appearance. Yet few, we believe, besides the writer of the motice, read the book before it had been lauded in East-

J. D. Nourse, Esq., of Bardstown, Ky., the euthor of "The Legacies of the Past," one of the Philosophy of Society, that has appeared in this country, arrived in town a day or two sinca, several numbers of "The Home Journal," last summer. The opinion was expressed at the time that it was one of the most powerful and original compositions that had been produced so young an author since Edmand Burke nade his advent in the literary world. By this and other works which followed in quick sucseesion, (and which came out under all the disadvantages of obscurity in place, publisher and Mr. Nourse suddenly became famous as a thinker, a logiciou, and a writer. He is now in the City for the purpose of giving a series of public discourses upon the nation and the ers, and their reletions, obligations, duties,

The Massichusette Quarterly Merjew. Wa have read the December number of this periodical with great pleasura. Ite articles are full of life and interest. The first is on the Politicel Destination of America, and a more discriminating, pangent, lively, thought-etirring article, we have not read for a long while. Oaa fanit we had to find with it, that in the styla there seems an effort for intensity of axpression. a straining for effect. So vigorona a writer has no occasion for etndied intaneity. His barning thoughts will readily enough find burning words in which to express themselves, and he need have no anxiety about producing an effect. Effect ries in thoughts, not in words, and thoughts capable of effect are never uttered in vain.

And one further suggestion wa must make.-Why not etick to the axact truth? Why say that all the pulpits in the land are in favor of slavery? Trnth, simpla, plain truth is always the best. It is not always spicy, but we cannot There is a considerable amount of statistilive on spice. In fact, we can do without spice

and yet live. The second article, on the Legality of American slavery, does not convince us of the soundness of its positions, The object of the writer, to prove the illegality of elevery, has, of course, our sympathy, but we fear ha fails in its accomplishment. Were illegality and immorality aynonymous terms, the end proposed could be eastly attained; but, unfortunately, much that is very immoral in this world is very legal. Legality does not always claim relationship to the family of Right, not even cousinship in the most remote degree.

The third article is on able and, to ns, convincing dissertation on the Law of Evidence. The point which the writer would establish in. that evidence should be admitted without regard to the religious belief of the witness, to his in- ted States. This first volume will cause a fatcrest, or want of interest in the question at vorable reception to be given to the anceseding saue. "We would utterly abolish the distinctions of competency or incompetency, as appli- an account of this remarkable woman, we read ed to witnesses. The credibility of testimony this with a great deal of pleasure. The work alone should be regarded."

The fourth article le a pleasing notice of that interesting writer, Walter Savage Landor. The fifth article presents a sketch of the new

Poetal reform is the aubject of the sixth article, and it is reform with a vongeance. No one condition seemed equal to hers. Her life has from habit, from inexperience as to what they can accesse the writer of proposing half-way an interest attached to the lives of but few sovemeasures. One cent for all distances by sea and land is the rate proposed. Nonsense, do you say, dear render? Don't you say so, nntil you ing of compassion lowards the weaker and better have read the article. Read it. We promise drawn, that their mothers, wives, sisters, and The seventh article is an able discussion of

number of the Review. All who dread the tronble of thinking, and to whom things, as thay are, are just as things ought to be, should be warned not to open this, or any number of the

The choicea at New York, the anthorities and their physicians declare, still shows ade cided ion. At quarantine, where there are no new cases, disinfectants have been freely used, and they give assurance that every canatary care has been taken in the city.

The California gold sent to Philadelphia by the Secretary of War, was asseyed on Friday lest, and found to be in quality considerable above the stan-

Heaven knows we are no fanatics—we detest the madness which actuated the Amis des Noire.

Heaven knows we are no fanatics—we detest the madness which actuated the Amis des Noire.

But you killed 30,000?" "Nay," the plague replied, "I killed but 3,000—fear did the celved too late for this week's paper. It will be likely to be left to us a remnant of the celved too late for this week's paper. It will be likely to be left to us a remnant of the celved too late for the secretary of the celved race, sufficient, for a generation of Treasury is \$69,805,104 56.

NOTES ON MEDICAL MATTERS AND MEDICAL MEN IN LONDON AND PARIS." By David W. Yendell, M. D.

This volume consists of articles contributed to the Lonisvilla Medical Journal while the anthor was a student of medicine in Europe .-They were received with great favor by the profession; and aome copies have been bound for the use of the author's friends. These letters furnish evidence of the young author's taleuts and industry. They show that he went abroad for the purpose of study. The volume contains much that must be highly interesting to the members of the medical profession; it certainly gives valuable information on subjects of juterest to the general reader.

ROSWELL C. SMITH'S QUARTO GEOGRAPHY .- R M. SMITH'S MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

These two works are in the querto formform which dispenses with the necessity of having the maps in a separate volume. This form ographical knowledge for all school purposes .volumes, the pupil will have a better idea of geogrephy than he will by attempting to learn all that is comprised in larger works.

Each of these works has its excellencies. tion. Indeed, should the present convulsions of The former has a larger number of illustrations,

> For a copy of the former we are indebted to Measrs. Bradley & Anthony, of Cincinnati, and Tuesday evening to set apart, the winter, through, for one of the latter to Mesers. Morton & Griawold, of Louisville.

> CHAMBERS' EDUCATIONAL COURSE.-We have received from Mr. J. V. Cowling, copies of several works belonging to this course, and have once, feels privileged to stay sway; and conseexamined them with the greatest satisfaction .-These volumes were originally published in Edinburgh, and heve been republished in this coun- of them women, present at these luctures. try by A. S. Barnes & Co., of New York. All Wednesday evening is regniar "church aught" the publications of the Chambers' heve met with a very extensive sale, and nearly all have been republished in this country. The books belonging to the Educational Course, previous to republication in this country passed through the hands of Dr. D. M. Reese, who has made nany valuable additions. The volumes before

1. Elements of Physiology. By Dr. G. Ham-

2. Elementa of Geology. By Devid Page. 3. Elements of Chemistry. By D. B. Reid M. D., F. R. S. E.

4. Elements of Zoology.

These works seem to us admirebly arranged for the use of schools. They do not contain

mere flippant talk about science, but solid information imparted in a scientific manner.-Meny school books, instead of presenting science as a dignified lady, bring her before ne as a slattern, slipshod, with cereless dress, and un- elty, benevolence, art, the love of music, &c... combed hair. In these books, she never losen that there is no hope for one to remain within our respect.

for the concluding numbers of this delightful ject of an elaborate and masterly review, in Miscellany to Mr. G. W. Noble, who now has the work complete. If any parent wishes to give his child a holiday present which will be scenes, is, I anppose, the tax we have to pay read with eagerness, and loved and valued still for being a great city. It has its attractions. more highly after it has been read, let him buy this work. And whan the child has laid down a volume, the parent may take it up, and be as would suit me better, and better fill out my idea much delighted as the child. It will thus "bless of the propriety and beauty of the Home Cinhim that gives, and him that takes." In the car. But one gets in the whirl, in spite of himwhole series, it will be difficult to find a page which is not full of instructive and interesting

Goner's Lapr's Book .- We neglected in our lay them over till next week, when you shall last number to acknowledge the reception of the hear from me again. First, however, let meak January No. of this Magazine. It is a decided you if you have read "The Salamender," by improvement upon preceding numbers, and the Elizabeth Oakes Smith? If you have not, do publisher promises that there shall be no felling so at once. It is a treat-of what kind I will off during the year. We beliave that he all not say, now. It seems to be a puzzle to the waye fulfile hie promises. This megazine must critica of the Eastern daily press, for they have have an immense circulation, if the publisher is next to nothing to say about it. It is a remarkrepaid for the axpense incurred in procuring able book-but quite as remarkable in being a engravings. In this number there are articles magnificent conception deformed, and simost from the peas of Mrs. Hale, Mrs. Ellat, Miss atrangled in the birth, as for any other quality. Leelie, Grace Greenwood, Fitz-Greene Halleck. Oliver Wendall Holmes, Washington Irving, T S. Arthur, and other distinguished writers.

LEWIS'S FREE SOIL, SLAVERY AND TERRITO RIAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES .- The publiaher has favored us with a copy of this maps which shows at a glance, the relative size of the free and the slave States, and the exteat of the territory which hee not yet been formed into States. It will be found to be very useful .cal information connected with the map .-Among other things, we are told that in the Revolutionary War, the proportion of troops to population was:

ln New England, In the three Middle States, 1 to 161 In the aix Sonthern States, 1 to 24 In Massachnsetts, 1 to 7 In Connecticut. In Pennsylvania. l to 15 In Virginia, -1 to 22 In Georgia 1 to 20 1 to 37 In South Carolina.

ARGOTTS HISTORY OF MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. This is the first volume of a series of historical works which Mr. Abbott intends to publish for American readers. In writing these works he proposes to keep in view the feelings, the posttion, and the wants of the citizene of the Uniones. Though we had read many works giving is written with so much clearness, that a child can understand it with ease. A history of Mary, Queen of Scots, could scarcely fail to be interesting. The reigning queen of one conn-Tide-theory of Capt. Davis, of the U.S. Coast try, the queen downger of another, and the heir expectant to the throne of another, the eyes of the world were turned upon her. No earthly

One source of interest le the character of Mary. She was a woman; her enemy, Elizaboth, was only a queea.

ABBOTT'S HESTORY OF CHARLES 1st. - The second volume of the sories, is an extremely interperformance of the most servile offices. Until The number closes with short reviews and one of the most remarkable, as well as most imesting work-interesting because 'It treats of believed that the shifts of a poor gentleman To all who love to think we commend this cause of the agreeable and discriminating manportant epochs in English History-and be-

We are indebted for our copies to Mr. J. V. Cowling, corner of Main and Fourth stn.

A THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL TREATISE ON PARTURITION, by Henry Miller, M. D., Profreeor of Obstetrice, de., in the Medical Department of the University of Louisville.

The above is the title of a work which has been long looked for by the multitude of etudaats who have attended the lectures of our friend, Dr. Miller. It is at length in process of lishers, will be completed towards the close of the coming month. It would be out of place, norant of the high esteem in which he is held by his classes—if we had not on more than one occasion had evidence of his ability as a writer,

character of his forthcoming book. We feel afe, however, in saying that the work will be worthy of ite anthor, and will exhibit labor and thought, careful and extensive observation, and ripe scholarship, and the style and character of the whole book eminently practical. Mr. J. V. Cowling is the publisher.

Things in Cincinnati. Correspondence of the Louisville Examiner.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 20, 1549. Gentlemen: - In the matter of social gaiety, I have not known Cincinnsii so dail for s aumber of years, in the month of December, as it is now. Public amusements abound. For exampla, we have two theatres open every night, a circus, a museum, end en exhibition of the 41m. fernal Regions." But private parties seem to bave taken to some extent, the form of public soirces for benevolent purposes, and to be compounding for literary and scientific lectures, musical entertainments, and exhibitions of works of Art-of which there ere one, two, er three, almost every night. As a "type of the times" in the chief city of

the Weat, let us look a little more closely late

this matter then I had intended to lo when I had

down to write you. And first, as a regular thing, six nights in the wack both of the thea. tres are open—the museum, ditto—sad ditto Apollo Itall, in which the Greek Slave 19-02 exhibition. What in addition' Why, each Monday evening is now occupied by Mr. John C. Zachos, one of our ambitious, but quiet and unobtrusive student citizens, with a course of Lectures on English Poels and Poetry, from Geoffrey Cheucer, down to John Kests. Every for one of the course of lectures provided by the Young Mon's Marcantile Library Association. I might almost say that this evening is sanctified to this purpose-for upon it no one who makes any pretensions to literature or se. quently, it is no uncommon thing to see ten. eleven, and twelve hundred persons, o full half here, and, on it religious aervices are well attended by communicants; but notwithstanding. we are this Wednesday evening to have soon cert by Mrs. Fogg, and a lecture on Besuty and Health, and their preservation, by Dr. Banning Thursday (to-morrow) evening, the Ilutchinson Family give their fifth musical entertain. ment here, and will draw ont 1500 people, at least, "rain or shine," as they have done four times elready. Friday and Saturday evenings, we ere to have a couple of soirees, gotten up chiefly hy a number of our public spirited women, for the benefit of the Fire Department -And thus ends the week; but I should have sta-5. Elements of Drawing and Perspective. By ted that three evenings of it, in addition to all the other things, were supplied with a Fair in behalf of the funds of the Instruction and Relief Society of the city.

And so it rans on, the season round! Entertainment follows entertainment as regularly and surely as night follows night; and such are the inducementa to sitend them, founded in navdoors, by his own fireside, nniess he takes off morning-gown and an open collar, the moment he rises from the supper table. This rush and turmoil, and constant shifting of the drama's but I often find myself thinking, and sometimes saying, "something too much af this." Less self, and moves with it.

There are divers and sundry bits of literary and social news, which I intended writing down for you, when I commenced writing, but I must

Do the people who read the Examiner, know anything, or care anything, about Pork' la's a great thing hare, and like sverything else, is rising. For that description of it called Mess. \$9 50 par bbl., would have been gladly taken two or three weeks ago, whereas \$10 is now refused by holders. Even the dirty porkers are rising-mnd, bristles and all. A fortnight ago they sold for \$3 25 ber 100 lbs. net. Last week they got up to \$3 50@3 60, and now they are selling at \$3 75! If you want to rise in the world, just turn porkers. Flour is now selling at \$3 75@3 85 per bbl; Whiskey at 161, 2 161/2c. per gallon; Wheat at 75c. per bushel; Corn at 27@30e.; "and other things in propor-

> Yours, respectfully, Worthy of imitation.

Tha School Committees of towns at the East, have recently recommended that a copy of Wabster's Dictionary, (Quarto naabridged,) be placed in each of the principal schools, for the use of those pupils anthciently advanced to be benefited by it, and as a book of reference for he teacher. To obtain an intimeta knowledge of our nen language, which we are to use in the transaction of business, or the enjoyments of every waking hour of life, is one of the priacipal objects of school education. What benefit of equal magnitude, at so small expense, can be placed within the reach of the rising generation? Many Intelligent, active-minded children. whose parents are too poor ta provide the work for their families, may thus have access to the fountain-head of the English Language. Teach, ers, too, whose limited pecuniary means, and coasty compensation, prevants them from resping the advantages the work is designed to impart, would not only be greatly improved themselves, but would be so much better qualified to instruct their pupils that it would amply repay the comparatively triffing expense.

Appointments by the Governor. MILITARY. John Conn, Major of the 26th Regiment. Wm. R. Mays, Major of the 51th Regiment. SHERIFFS. Richard L. Smith, for Casey County. larrison Gill, for Bath County. William Reid, for Clay County. Philip C. Slaughter, for Nelson County. Richard Curd, for Warren County.

Lewis Read, for Larne County.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE. Francis Walker, for Monroe County. James Trosper, for Laurel County. Leonard Branson, for Perry County.

Important Slave Case. The Jury in the Kentucky Stave case, in

which several citizens of Marshall, Michigon, were defendents in a prosecution for reacuing fu-gitives from the hands of their owners or eyests, which has just closed at Detroit, gave a veidict of a for the plaintiff of \$1,900 and costs. We are glad to see the law enforced in the Courts of the North; for that is a process which will much more readily reconcile the people of the South publication, and we understand from the pubto Emancipation, than outsu's interposition
without regard to law or practical results. Let the people and authorities of the non-slevehold-ing States fairly construe and never obstruct the if we knew the author less well—if we were igby his classes—if we had not on more than one occasion had evidence of his ability as a writer, and his skill as a practitioner, to feretall the

et of emancipation: THE SLAIT QUESTION. - We have recently THE with much interest, some excellent articles to Louisville Examiner, in reference to the What we most admire In the state of this momeotous question, is the newstion and fairness which has uniformly marked the course of the talented editors of particular paper There is no single ques abut which we feel so intensely as we do the one, or one in which we think the eresis of the State are more deeply in-Itis painful to observe how sensitive mar of our Southern politicians are in referwhe discussion of a question which is so at mostely connected with the prosperity of the is not met soon, will have at some distant day, to be met in a manner much more painfu, than that of mere discussion. pare under the influence of ju blindness, when they shut their eyes to er which are inevitable in their nature, and corrective in their tendencies, and which must poner or later suvolve a portion of our popula-1.8 in consequences the most direful. Why core Kentacky occupy her comparatively low nor ton in relation to States which are her ju-Ser, and which have fewer natural advantacontencouragetheir industry? There is but one atters and sensible answer to be given to this nestion, and that is the existence of slavery.-The athe incubus which oppresses Southern ansperity, and which must forever prevent any emanent improvement in their condition. A the moment, Kentucky would have possessed more than double her present population, and could have occupied a station of unrivalled prosperity, but for this canker at her heart's core As lovers of our country, we could wish every editor in the State, possessed of the same moral courage and independence which has arac'ersed the editors of the Examiner, and 1 ca we should have a flood of light poured in

.ra-beated monster. ine more we say, success to the Examiner. and I all who exhibit a kindred spirit in the cause of oppressed humanity

good our population, which would polat out to

well as of purate virtue, without which true

greatness cannot exist. When the Kentucky

arention shall assemble, we trust this ques-

on will meet with proper consideration, and

that the wisest means may be adopted for the

and Opinions

The following entracts show the views of some strong and leading minds lwenty-eight vests ago. It is well for the present generation to be uccasionally reminded of the opinions and feelings prevalent in the earlier, shall we say tette, Jays of the Republic?

THE EXTENS ON OF STATUST TO NEW TERST-2081 .- We select from the Evening Post of 1 201 same passages from speeches delivered in the House of Assembly of New York, on the 14th of January, that year, upon the Missouri Questue by John C. Spencer, of Albany, and tha

M. SPENCER .- New York had to her immor. a conor, declared that after 1727, slavery should no longeres at within her borders. He had hoped the detestation of the abominable richce alas as unanimons as it was cordial .at a seemed to be otherwise. I ask gentlemen tates, and new the immense region between the Laussippi and the Pacific-a region varying a thmate, adapted to the constitutions and habts of the inhabitants of every part of the ann, rich in a fertile soil, inviting the migra-. the and those of the l'acific, and thence to Inmend China. Its importance to us to incalcalable. The fate of that fairest portion of the siverse, depends upon the decision of this metion. Shall it be doomed to the foul stain of slavery, or shall it be the abode of freedom and independence' It was purchased by the omman fund of this nation, to which the State New York has contributed more than \$100 .. 100,000. Shall we and our children be excluest from its common and equal enjoyment?-Tost this will be the inevitable effect of allowng slavery there, is easily shown. Those who eve had any acquaintance with the alayeholdng States, know perfectly well that there exists among them but two classes of society, the very wealthy and respectable, and the poor, servile and degraded; that in them that most useful portion of our cilizens, which we call the middle me, is unknown Labor, being confined to the blacks, shares in the contempt and degradaion of those who perform it; hence personal abor is despised-a white man must either be the owner of slaves, or must be degraded to their level or below it. Such is the constant efery be admitted into this portion of the Union, t will be a virtual exclusion of the Northern emigrant The State of Illinois and the Terriadmitted it, offer a practical proof of the coroctages of these remarks. A caricature line been exhibi;'ed in England, representing an American holding a scroll in one hand, containang the worde of our Declaration of Independeace, "all mea are born free and equal," while he other hand is employed in lashing a miseratle female! Who does not feel humbled at the gross inconsistency? Guilty as we are, I thank rassgreesion-Britain forced slavery upon na. | Poset irginia, to her honor be it said, was the first to coust and remonstrate against the evil practice. but the Crown and Privy Council of Britain

Judge Irving .- Louisiana, of which the Terriory of Museum forms a part, was purchased of that the Constitution gave Congress the power 900. to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the Territory and other proplinited States." That another clause in the Constitution vested Congress with preces to make all laws which should be necesant and propet for carrying into execution the in the native slate for the Secretary of War, at owers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States. The United States, breefere, had complete sovereignty over this Terrany, with the power of devising such reguations as were necessary for its good government, and with the right to see that the same were properly enforced. All that could be reared of the l'inted Sistes by the inhabitant Missoun, was, that they should be admitted as carry as possible into the Union, and when amed into new States enjoy the privileges of American citizens, and "have guaranteed to them a Republican form of Government." The abibition of slavery did not interfere with the Constitutional privileges, nor with their indesendence and sovereignty. Indiana, Illinois and Ohio had been admitted into the Union upon the express condition that slavery was not to be perhad the power of preventing the extension of slavely within its newly acquired Territories, was \$60,001. The walls are only left standing. was also apparent from the 9th section of the 1st article of the Lonstitution, which provided that "the migration or importation of such persons asany of the States, then existing, should think proper to ailmit should not be prohibited by Conproper to admit should not be prohibited by Conset was passed, prohibiting the importation of
critical into the Union after the 1st January,

This act was never supposed to interfere 1808. This act was never supposed to interfere with any of the rights and privileges possessed different States may, therefore, be equally prohibted with the traffic between them and the aubbe altogether prohibited, it must follow that the United States have power to suppress or interdict poslage,

it in their Territorial Governments, and lo remire such absolute interdiction as a condi pou which the same shall be admitted into the

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. This report is of great length, and is principally ecupied with arguments in favor of the tariff of 1846, aimilar to those used by the President In his nessage. We think it unnecessary to occupy our otumns with the whole of this report, and there fore confine ourselves to such selections as we onsider useful:

Balance in treasury July 1st, 1818...... nimated receipts to 31th June, 1819, inclu-

57,048,96

period Italance in treasury July 1st, 1819...... The Secretary carries his estimates to 30th June. 1850, giving the receipts at \$38,253,694, and the expenditures at \$33,213,152; teaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st July, 1850, of \$5,040.512. Unless new and extraordinary expenditures are authorised by Congress," says the report, "no further loans will be required, and the public debt | Monday.

iay ha reduced. In reference to our acquisitions on the Pacific, he report says:

"Ilistant now as are our possessions upon the acific, il we would desire to extend to them the enefits and blessings of the American Union, and unite them with us in the bonds of an ever-angneuting commerce and intercourse, there is a resent nothing but steamships that can perform hese important duties, in connexion with a rail oad across the lethrous of Panama. Such a road would always be useful for our trade from the At antic and the Gulf with the western goast o America, and at least for heavy products with Asia, and especially with that portion of it near to ar south of the equator, with the Islands in the In-dian Ocean, and with Australia, even if at some islant period a railroad ahould unite the Atlantic he Bulf and the Misaissippi with our harbors upon the l'acific. That such a road will be made at some future period, upon the most practicable route, is not doubted, although, from the time and capital required, its completion unfortunately may be remote, but the railroad which private enterise could tuild within a year or two across the Isthmus would answer all our present purposes, and would at once bring New York within ten days of the Pacific, and within thirty days of hina, and New Orleans still nearer, maintaining also the important communication between our own harbors on the Allautic, the Gull, and the Pathem the true road to national greatness, as

The report recommends the appointment of onenls at Chagres and Panams; recipiocal free rade between the Canadas and the United States. nall articles of the growth, manufacture, or production of either country-and also a similar reiprocity with Mexico.

estinguishment, at no distant day, of this Hy-A new department is recommended to be estabished, to which shall be confided various duties now performed by the Treasury, State and War departments. The new department to be confident to an individual known as the Secretary of the lu

> This report cootsins n variety of auggestions. which may be of advantage, if adopted by Con-

It appears that the whole public domain unsold amounts to 1,442,217,837 acres, which, at the oreaent minimum price of \$1 25 per acre, would nake an aggregate value of \$1,802,772,296. At 25 cents per acre they would bring \$360,554,459. This fund the Secretary considers fully adequate to the discharge of the public debt before maturity. It is our impresion that a portion of the public lands could not be better applied than in the conate Judge Irving, brother of Washington Ir- ney-as that would concentrate the trade of the world on this continent. The following is the concluding paragraph of the report-

"The various recommendations of this, my last insucial report, and respectfully aubmitted to the enlightened consideration of the two Housea of ongress. They are believed to be auch as would liest promote the true interest of the American most their eyes over the map of the l'nited prople. For them and for my country, and het forious confederacy of sovereign said United States, linvoke the continual blessings of Heaven. May the Union be harmonious, progressive, and perpetual! May her course be one of honor, peace and glory-of equity, justice, and good faith May each successive administration, in all time to come, in laithfully disobarging the aminous distance and independent citizens, would be the area to a direct trade between our Atlantic creating the area of the people! Guided by conscious rectitude, may they be commended and sustained in every effort to promote the public good, and even their errors, which are the lot of humanity, be regarded with indulgence, and overruled by benignant Providence for the advancement of the happiness and welfare of our beloved country!

THE GOLD ASSAYED - Extraordinary Purity. The following latter from the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, to Secretary Walker, showing the assay of the California gold, we find n the Washington Union. The gold assayed yielded \$36,492. The purity is extraordinary, the gold lust yielding 952-3 pure gold; the melted gold vielding within 6-1000 or aix dollars in the one thousand dollars, of the mint standard of 900,-This far exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine, and places the extraordinary purity of the gold beyond controversy.

MANT OF THE UNITED STATES. Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1845. Six-On the 8th inst., we received, as I have already had the honor to inform you, the first defect in those States where a large portion of the posite of gold finnt California. It was depositpopulation connects of slaves. If, therefore, slaves he admitted into the slaves. San Francisco by the Isthmus route. It weighed 1804.59 ouncies troy, of which 1423.80 was from the lower surface mines, and 380.79 from ry of Missonri, contrasted only by the one those at Feather river. On the 9th last., anothreceiting slavery and the other having practical er deposite was sent by the Secretary of War, which weighed 228 ounces.

The gold was of two sorts in external charter, though apparently not different as to quali-ty. The first, from the "dry diggins," was in grains, which averaged from one to two penny-weights: the other variety, from the swamps or margins of the streams, being in small flat spangles, of which, on an average, it would take six or seven to weigh one grain. Of these, od we are not responsible for the original by far the larger part of the deposites was com-

The gold was melted in six parcels, and the loss by melting, due to the earthy and oxidable matter which disappears in this operation, avwere deaf to her entreatiee, and those of other eraged about 21-3 per cent, of the original States. The first incinents of emancipation weight. The loss thus reported as moderate, were employed in prohibiting the trade.

Assays of the melled gold were made with rance, and by the terms of purchase was as great care, and the result showed a variation rived yeaterday, after a quick passage from Sisal.

Some as possible to be admitted into the Union in fineness from 892 to 897 thousandths; the Shir left there the brig Mary Allen, loading for New som as possible to be admitted into the Union in fineness from 892 to 897 thousandths; the on the punciple of the Federal Constitution. At average of the whole being 894. This is the time of this purchase, in 1803, it was known | slightly below the standard fineness, which is

The average value per ounce of the bullion be fore melting, in \$18 51-3; that of the same in bara, after incliting, is, \$1850. The whole value of the gold in the two dence

ites was \$36,432, besides a few ounces reserved

his request. Very respectfully, your faithful ser-

R. M. PATTERSON, Director,

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 8 P. M. The barque Paez arrived at port to-day from Venezuela, and reports that Gen. Paez had posacaalon of the city of Maracaibo. The Governmen troops had been defeated in several engagements by Paez. The ultimate trlumph of Paez la looked upon as certain. Several towns have pronounced against Monntees.

Destructive Piro-The Park Theatre Burned.

vant.

New York, Dec. 18, 8 P. M. On Saturday night a fire broke ont about 7 P. M. in the Park street Theatre, which endangered the whole block. The American Hible House, Nasthe power of preventing the extension of the power of the power of preventing the extension of the power of the powe

> We copy the following from the Lexingto Atlas of to-mirrow morning:

feverish state of the public mind, in relation to feverish state of the public mind, in relation to the that dreadful disease, that a report soon ran Congitutional, had not Congress equally the one State to another; for the powers implied to portation or the impration of slaves from ternal traffic in slaves between the citizens of the bowels; a disease that is very common, rapid in its progress, and often fatal when the cases are nevere.

CONGRESSIONAL. Washington, Dec., 14, 8 P. M. SENATE.

At the usual hour the Smute was called to or der by the President, and the journal of yesterday was read, and they then proceeded to the regula

Mr. Webster appeared to-day and took hin seat. Sunary petitions and memorials were presented It was agreed that when the Senate should a ourn it would adjourn until Monday. Pursuant to previous notice Mr. Cameron ask and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the taking of a new census of the United

> ed leave to introduce a bill authorizing that a con special order of the day for Monday. Mr. Hutler pronounced, in the Senate, a brie eulogy-upon announcing the death of Mr. Simms a member of the House. The usual regulations were then passed, and the Senate without trans acting further business adjourned until Mor

Pursuant to previous notice Mr. Benton obtain

HOUSE OF REPERSENTATIVES. Mr. Walker Barber announced the death of Mi ms, member of Congress from South Carolina and after pronouncing upon him a brief but elo-quent enlogy, the House passed the customary esolutions of condolence and mourning, and then adjourned without further business

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 8 P. M. The proceedings of the House to-day are unu

portant, and that body adjourned over until Morday. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18-8 P. M. SENATE. The Senate was called in order at the usual

Numerous netitions were presented. A petition was presented by Mr. Cameron front samily citizens, for the reduction of resent Tariff. Mr. Sturgerm presented a petition for the reduc-

ion of the present tates of postage.

Mr. Bouglass presented a petition from Henry O'Rielly for the right of way for a telegraph line brough the District of Columbia. The Vice Prenident laid before the Senate n com nunication from the Secretary of State in relati

to California.

On motion of Mr. Berrien, it was referred to the Judiciary Committee On motion of Mr. Atherton, that portion of the President's Message, relating to the Tarill, the revenue, was taken up and referred to the comm ee on Finance.

Mr. Rentan then called up Aspenwall & Co.'s bill for the construction of a Railroad across the 1sthmin of Panama. Mr. Henton spake in layor of the bill and expressed his desire that it ought Mr. Breeze favored a pustponement of the and ect, an he had reason to believe that more favor-

able proposals would be offered. Mr. Hale also spoke in lavor of the passage of the hill and gave his reasons why he thought i ought to puss.

Mr. Johnston, of Md., opposed the passage of the bill in an argument of some length.

The bill was finally postponed and the Sen

ate went into executive session and then adjourn HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. In the House Mr. Vinton reported a bill for the purpose of supplying the deficiencies in the Treasury for the year 1849, which was refer-

The California, New México Territorial bill was Mr. Bobinson, of Indians, spoke upon the subject remarking that he preferred leaving the settlement of the question arrising out of the acquisition

of the new territories to the administration Mr. Wentworth moved to lay the subject on the The Year and Nava were called-year 102

nava 82. Mr. Giddings introduced a bill authorizing the people of the District of Columbia, both white and black, to express their opinions, by bal-

stood yeas 102, navs Ti. After some unimportant business the House ad-

> SENATE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 8 P. M.

Sundry petitions and memorials were presen-Agreeably to notice Mr. Hreese, saked and tained leave to bring in a joint resolution, which was read a first and second time by unanimous consent and referred to the committee on Judicis ry. It related to a law explanatory of a law for making remuneration for losses in the military

Mr. Miller asked leave to introduce a resolution

ealling for information respecting the purchase of Mr. Berrien objected to the granting of leave, and the resolution, under the rules of the Senste lies over one day. After some further unimportant business, the Senute went into Executive session and then ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES In the House, numerous petitions were presented and referred—one from Mr. Horace Greely roni the land reformers.

In the House, a lengthy debate ensued upon motion to refer that portion of the President's message as relates to the tariff to the committee Mr. Green, of Missouri, moved to lay the subject upon the table, and spoke in opposition to the

notion of reference. Horace Greely spoke at some length in its favor as he desired a speedy action upon the subject.
The discussion was continued by Messrs, Watts and Marvin in the affirmative, and by Messrs. Bayley and Fisher in the negative. The question was finally postponed.

Washington, Dec. 20, 8 P. M. SENATE.

Un motion, of Mr. Douglas, the bill of last sea-

The schooner John Bell, Capt. McLaughlin, ar York, and a Spanish brig and the brig Harriet for

this port.

Hy this arrival we have files of papers from Merida to the 25th. The bark Altorf, wrecked on the Alacranea, wa commanded by G. W. Prince. The captain, his wife and a sailor were drowned by the upsetting of a small boat the morning of the 2d nlt. The vessel atruck on the 1st. She was a Boston ship, bound from Hamburg to Vera Cruz with a valuable cargo. There were twenty-one persons aboard, of whom nine were passengers. They reached Sisal the night of the 5th. Measures were at once taken to

save as much of the cargo as possible.
Greyons complaints are made in the Vacatan papers of the English, who are charged with importing arms and ammunitions from New Orleans into the Belize, and then selling them to the Indiana by way of Bacular. A vessel is mentioned as regularly engaged in this trade, which belongs to a well known house at Belize.

The military events renorded in the file before

us are of minor importance. The whites are almost uniformly made successful; the Indiana fly like cowards whenever attacked. So say the reports, but the facts are senreely worth translating N. O. Pic., 9th.

Another Cure for the Cholera. following extract from a letter stating the treat-

ment of cholera, successfully practiced in the government of Kioffe, Russia:

government of Kioffe, Bussia:

**I have upwards of three hundred people at work, and the cholora all around us and amongst us; 60 of my people were taken ill, but the great matter is to take the disease at the beginning, so I called them together and explained the aymptoms, which are loss of appetite, a bea sinessand a disagreeable sensation at the pit of the stomach. I immediately administered to those who were setted, one glass and a half of opirits of wine in a glass of water, with four of five teaspoonshil of powdered charcoal, and three drops of nit of mtat, and the patient took violent exercise until a strong prespiration was induced, and all my patients recovered; those who were weakly I administered the charcoal toin a Irosh egg heat up with little water, milk warm.

**For myself, as an antidote, I take every morning freshegg, beat up with a leaspoonfut of charcoal I make the charcoal from white beech, but any wood that is free from rosin will do."

THE MOBILE GAS WORKS CONSUMED .- We re gret to announce that the gas works in Mobile, with all the fixtures, were destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening, between 8 and 9 n'clock. The works were the property of Jas. H. Caldwell, Esq., of this city.—A. O. Pic., 9th. SEVEN DAYS LARES PROM WINGS Arrival of the Niagara.

Boston, Dec. 16-6 P. M. The Niagara arrived as part to-day, having sailed

France. Strenuous exertims are being made to elect Cavaignac to the Presidency. This causes the prospects of Louis Napoleon to preponderate.—French funds have inproved, three per cents having advanced to 42:90, and five per cents at 65:40. In the French Assembly, Lamarting proposed of In the French Assembly, Lamartine proposed reduction to be made in the army appropriation to one hundred and sixty millions of francs. A report was current at the Bourse on the

inst., that 5 per cents had advanced 1-2 cent. It was believed that quiet would be fully re-slored, and that no riots would ensue, no matter tract be made with Aspenwall and others, for the construction of a Railroad across the Isthmus of to the Presidency. Napoleon was enthusiastical y greeted in the Place Vendome with cries of Vice la Napoleon.

England. Lord Millborne died on the 24th ult.; Ballan, M. P., is also drad. The Cholera is on the decrease.

Affairs here are unsettled. The bloody and vi ctive conduct of Windeschgratz led to a re-action on the part of the people. It is reported that Win leschgratz has been assassinated Rome

Advices from Rome are to the 24th ult, an then there had been a formidable lnaurrection he popular party. The new ministry of Pope Pin was besieged by both parties. The masses hole possession of all the strong holds, and the troop

re evacuating. Mr. Hossi was assassinated, after which the ne proverded in a body to the Univinal palace and demanded a new ministry or immediate war would he declared. About one hundred Swiss Guard esisted them. A diplomatic body also enterethe palace to protect the Pope by their moral in luence. Some of the moh emleavored to fire the rincipal gates, when a few ahots were fired by the Swiss Gnards, which caused the mob to retire.-Shortly afterwards the Civic Gnards, Roman Le ion, &c., numbering some thousands, invested the palace in battle array. The Swiss were over whichned and the Pope's Secretary, Mons. Palma was shot through the body: their overwhelming force compelled submission. Negotiatious wer opened and a list of the military, comprising the names of those who had got up the conspiracy was sent to the Pope, who, under the duress of irms and fear of personal danger, was compelled to submit to their direction. The authority of the ope is now, in lart, a mere nullity. On the 18th lay after the inauttection, a new miniatry was formed and tranquility has succeeded. The new ministry has put torth an address. They intend to convoke the Chambers. The French Government ins sent a force to Civita Verchia to support the l'upe against his subjects.

Hungary. The war continues. At Berlin the progress of evolution was stayed. Germany

A plot for Republican and Socialists rising, and or the assassination of several members of the German Parliament, has been discovered at Frank-

triverseon, tiec. 2 .- Corros during the past week onlinued in good demainl; the business was mostly at a arther advance of \$d, but the market has been compara-ively quiet for the last few days, and the improvement has been nearly lost. The quotations standfor fair Mobil at Id advance; lair Upland is quoted at 3Id; New Orlean id. Cons Manner-Indian Corn is decidedly lower

prire, and is quotest at 30s for interior. Figura 21s to 25s, duty paid. Exchange-Stocks have improved. Oblo sixes of BEKE-The sales of Beef are trifling, and no arrivals he present currency is thatous per tierce for prime no

Ponc-Old Pork finds ready buyers, and new, of goo uslity, is much wanted. The business has been mitall RACOS - New Bacon, choice quality, is quoted at 16 LARD has receded fully 6d per Cwt, and extensive sales

have been made at Shilos percwt, the present quotation iterres is dull.

Peotection, from Cholera.

We published a few dayaainee, some remnrka atmospheric phenomena being the cause of chole lot, for or against the establishment of Slavery ra. Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, in an article on the subject, maintains that electrical changes Mr. Thompson called for the year and nays which are the true cause of such migratory diseases as cholers and plague; and indeed, of all epidemics The true remedy, therefore, is the pure ratification this is Chlorine fire, which is an ingredient common salt. Whole streets and towns can be fumigated with chiorine gas as easily as single dwellings. In 1832, the town of Dumfarline. Scotland, was affected with cholera from the 3d o September until the 23rd of October At that date very street, lane and alley was fumigated with phloring gas. Within five days the postilence was ntirely annihilated. In Edinburgh the gas was used, but rather late, and in several other towns with equal effect, It was ascertained beyond n shadow of doubt, and to this fact we heg the earnest attentian of our readers, and the public at large, that every house in the infected districts which chlorine gas was used as a disinfecting agent in the cholera of 1832, enjoyed an absolute immunity from the disease, and the lact is the great preservative against that trightful disease, and a rical changes in the atmosphere. We request our chrunsts to prepare in time the necessary uantity of this gas; care must be takin in usin it, as the gas, in a pure state, is destructive of an innul life, sud must not be inhaled in the lungs. In all other epidemics it is equally good. We are inte sure that we cannot convey to our readers any information more valuable, because, should we be affected with this epidemic, we rob it o half its terrors by proviiting a remedy and guard ing against its ravagea, inasmuch as we cannot ru sway from it. Another very simple prevention i recommended by a medical writer, who saw such of the cholera in 1832 and 1834. The weakned state of the atomach, he says, which predis poses to cholera, is so decidedly obviated by eatig freely of common salt at our nicals, that it is pelieved that three-fourths of the cases which would otherwise occur, may be prevented by this simple addition to our food. The writer recomnemls for an adult a small teaspoonful, three linica a day, either nt breakfast, dinner, tea, or supper. It may be eaten with fish, animal lood, poultry, game, bread, toast, or bread and buttained by using salt meats, broths, &c., in which

belt round the atomach and loins-make use of meats, and salted fish, pork, cider, stale or aour mat drinks, pickles, and all articles of diel that, from experience are known to have a purgative effet. Avoid spurgative medicines—particularly caster oil, seidlitz powders, and salts. Be very cureful that the water used as drink is of goo mality. Abstain from stimulants, unless pre-

cribed as remedies under medical sovice. "In lormer visitations of cholera, many perso both rich and poor, resorted to the use of alimu-lants-wine, whisky, brandy, &c.,-nuder the alse impression that what was sometimes useful as a cure was also good as a preventire. This is a great error. Should you be a tacked with diarrhos or looseness of the bowels, with or without palm and medical advice is not at hand, go at once to bed, wrap yourself in warm blankets, roll a swathe of warm flaunel, sprinkled with hot spirits of tur-

pentine, or whisky, round the body, extending from the chest to the hips, and take a teaspoonful of brandy, or whisky, in a little water, with filteen drops of laudanum repeating it every hour, if the attack be not checked, null a third dose has been taken—but not venture larther in the use of landamin without medical advice.—N. Y. Star.

Plank Roads.

We are olten asked for information on the an ect of plank roads. The following items wi convey some of the desited information:

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. CAMILLERS. (A plank road is being constructed from Camillus to Marcellus, at a cost of \$1,500 per mile. Plank three inches thick are used, and the road is graded 8 feet each side of the planking. These new roads are so popular here, that by and by every farmer will be for having a plank road from his house to his barn. They are making the farmers tirk. The extensive use of plank roads have raised the price of lumber.

In a late number of the Journal of Commerce we find the following items:

PLANK ROADS.-The Ulica Herald says there are for PLANK ROADS;—The Utica Iterald says there are four plank roads extending from that city into the country, and that the amount of travel upon them greatly surpasses the estimates of their projectors. The Northern road, which is twenty-two miles in length, is doing more than double the amount of business that wap saticipated. This road was constructed at an appense of over \$\frac{9}{2}\$,500 a mile, which is nearly double the cost of roads wife favorable routes. There are three gates on this road. The receipts at the first for the weak chiling on the 18th instruction of the road must, pay the whole cost of its construction in four or five years. The introduction of these roads into Kentucky

would greatly advance the interests of the State. CI The inhabitants of Malden, Mase, , have vo ted \$1000 to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the ett lement of the town.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Hannegan chairman, Bentun, Webster, Mangum, King. On Finance—Messrs. Atherton, chairman, Dich inson, Clayton, Hunter, Phelps. On Commerce—Messrs. Dix, chairman, Breese Johnson, of Maryland, Davis, of Mass., Ham On Manutactures-Messrs. Dickinson, char man, Upham, Butler, Clarke.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Sturgeon, chairman Turney, Spruance, Atherton, Corwin. On Military Affairs—Messrs. Benton, chairman Davis, of Mississippi, Dix, Badger, Rusk, Borland Metcalle. On the Militia-Messra, Rusk, chairman, Atch on, Greene, Dodge, Underwood.
On Naval Affairs-Messrs. Yulee, chairma

Corwin, Felch, Underwood, Borland. On Private Laud Claims-Messrs. Downs, chair nan, Foote, Johnson, of Louisiana, Fitzpatrick. On Indian Affairs—Messra. Atchison, chairman Phelps, Houston, Ilell, Foote.
Of Clains—Messrs. Mason, chairman, Wescott, Underwood, Bradbury, Baldwin.
On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Bright, chairman man, Bradbury, Upham, Ruak, Johnson, of La. On the Judiciary-Messrs. Butler, chairn Berrien, Westcott, Dayton, Downs.
On the Post Office and Post Roads-Messr

Miller, Bright, Johnson, of Maryland, Camero

On Public Lands-Messes. Breese, chairman

Badger, Dickinson.

Niles, chairman, Sturgeon, Pearce, Rusk, Cor-On Roads and Canals-Messrs. Hannegan, chairman, Foole, Clarke, Walker, Sprnance. On Pensions—Messra, Johnson, of Louisiana chairman, Felch, Phelps, Dodge, Baldwin. On the District of Columbia—Messre, Johnson of Ga., chairman, Fitzgerald, Miller, Foote.

Greene. On Patents and the Patent Office-Messes Westcott, chairman, Turney, Davis, of Mass. Davton, Sebustian. On Hetrenchment-Messrs. Turney, chairman Douglass, Mangnm, Nilea, Clarke. the Territories-Measts. Douglas, chairm Bright, Clayton, Butler, Davis, of Mass. On Public Buildings-Mesors. Hunter, chair man, Yulee, Sprnance.

of the Senate-Mesors, Walker, chairman, Niles On Printing-Mesars. Cameron, chairman, John son, of Md., Fitzpatrick. On Engrossed Billa-Measrs. Rusk, chairman the Library-Measts, Pearce, chairman, Da-

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expense

of Mississippi, Mason.
On Eurolled Bills-Messra, Rusk, chairman The names of Mr. Calhonn and Mr. Allen ar unitted in the lonnations of committees at their own request.]

COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE. The Speaker announced the following as the Committees of the Honse for the present session:
Of Elections—Messrs. Thompson, of Indians,
Multin, Chase, Boyden, Jenkins, Van Dyke, Inge, oman and Williams. Of Ways and Means-Mesars. Vinton, Stephen

Ichay, Iludson, McDowell, Morehead, Pollock, lubbard and Nicoll. Of Claims-Messra. Rockwell, of Connecticut, rowell, Daniel, Nelson, Wilmot, Dunn, Ligon, lournoy, and Thomas. On Consinerce—Messra. Hunt, Grinnell, Wood-ward, Hampton, of Pena., Thibodaux, Wentworth,

Gregory, Atkinson, and Bingham.
On the Public Lands—Messra. Collamer, Dun-can, Shepperd, Broadhead, Putnam, Hall, of Misouri, Evaus, of Maryland, Cobb, of Alabama, and On the Post Office and Post Roads-Mesar loggin, Root, Brown, of Pensylvania, St. John, Embree, Jones, of Tennessee, Lincoln

thelps, Embrand Kaulman. For the District of Columbia-Mesars, Chap nau, Tallmadge, Brown, of Mississippi, Barrow inklin, Henry, Edwards, Thurston, and Gaines the the Judiciary-Messra, J. R. Ingersoll, Ash nun, Pettit, Hall, of New York, Lumpkin, Dixon, French, Taylor and Meade.
On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. King, of Mas sathusetts, Butler, Bowden, Iverson, Kellogg, Morris, Newell, Smart and Lynde.

On Public Expenditures-Messrs. Clingman. upon Professor Davis's theory of electricity and gia, La Sere, Clark, of Maine, and Conger. Dn Private Laud Claims-Mesers. Gayle, Brady, Wick, Rumsey, Harmanson, Tompkins, Camby, ohnson, of Tennessee, and Darling.
On Manufactures—Messra, Stewart, of Pennsylrania, Abbot, Hauston, of Delaware, Edsall, Sher rill, Brown, of Virginia, Crisheld, Johnson, of New Hampshire, and Sinset, of Michigan.

On Agriculture-Messrs. White, Sawyer, Palrey, llarris, Ruckhill, Belcher, Thompson, of lowa, Slingerland and Goggin.
On Indian Affairs—Messrs, Barrenger, Gentry Thompson, of Mississippi, Mellvaine, Catheart, Biddings, Peck, Buckner and Johnson, of Arknn.

On Military Affairs-Messrs, Botts, Burt, Wilon, Harrison, Dickey, Boyd, Marvin, Haskell and On the Militia-Messrs, Thompson, of Kenncky, Illanchard, McLane, Penslee, Blackmar, titubantson, Reale. Featherton, and Dichinson.
Un Natal Affairs—Mesars, King, of Geo., Holmes, of S. Carolina, Schenck, White, Hayly, Levin, Stanton, thatlaw and Tuck.

On Foreign Affairs-Messrs, Smith, of Connecont, Hilliard, C. J. Ingersoll, Marsh, Rhett, Pendleton, Duer, McClelland, and Duncan, of On the Territories—Messrs. Smith, of lodisna, or eight hours, and once ten hours had elspsed,) Cranston, Cobb, of Geo., Rockwell, of Massachus all have been restored to perfect health in such setts, Thompson, of Penn., Gott, Morse, Evans, of wise as to be able to resume their business five thio, and P.Isbury.

On Revolutionary Pensions-Messrs, Cocke.

Silventer, Cammins, Freedley, Bocock, Donnell, llammons, Strong and Sidney Lawrence. On Invalid Pensions-Mesars. Fulton, Nes Fries. W. T. Lawrence, Venables, Thompson, of a., Eckert, Wiley and Petrie. On Boads and Canals-Messrs, Schenck, Holmes, of New York, Smith of, Illinois, Irvin, Clapp, Warren, Peyton, Newell and Mann, of Pennsylva-

On Patents-Mesers, Farrelly, Msclay, Henly, Jones, of Georgia, and Miller.
On Public Buildings and Grounds-Messre llouston, of Delaware, Preston, Faran, McLane and Reynolds.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business-Mesar On Accounts—Messrs. King, of Massachusetts, Gregory, Starkweather, Kenon and Henry.
On Mileage—Messrs. Belcher, Richey, Warren,

On Expenditures in the Post Office Departmen - Messrs, Wilson, Kellogg, Stuart, of Michigan Leftler, and Thompson, of Kentucky On Expenditures on the Public Buildings-Messire. Cabell, Hampton, of N. Jersey, Sawyer, Holmes, of N. V., and Richardson.

PASSENGERS AND PRESCRIPT FOR CALIFORNIA

letter of Monday says: "No pen can describe the excitement that per that they will leave for San Francisco within two weeks. Clerks are throwing up their situations, their stationary to leaving the courts, doctors giving up their practice, merchants winding up their affairs, preparatory to leaving for the gold diggings. Ships are titting out rapidly for the land of promise.— Eleven are advertised in this mernings papers, to sail 'with dispatch,' There will be no lack of provisions in California six months hence. George Law, Esq., the great steamboat proprietor, had seen the steam of the control of nued proposals offering to take out emigrants to \$100 each, under certain conditions."

The New York Tribune confirms that the converto the aubject, and sayn:

The Oregon, for Chagres, we understand la obli-The Oregon, for Chagres, we understand la obliged to refuse passengers daily. The John Beuson was so hill of passengers that four or five were taken, at their earnest request, with no better aleeping accommodations than the deck. At the last Three robbers were lately taken on the road to moment a sturdy German made his appearance on the wharf, with a pickaxe in one hand, and shovel in the other, and insisted on being taken, agreeing to pay his passage, \$80, in hard money, and to aleep in the main-top if necessary. We have advice from New Orleans that the ateamer Falcon, having discharged her Havannah and New Orleans passages, is full—probably one hundred—for Chacas grees.

The Monitor says that in consequence of a decision of a military court martial, Dr. Vanderlinden in about to return to Mexico.

The THE LOUISVELLE PUBLIC.

The Time Louisville will be successfully situatined by the model of such as establishments. It is not consequence of a decision of a military court martial, Dr. Vanderlinden in about to return to Mexico.

Mo. 1te, Chemnut Street—P H I L A D E L P H I A Manafacturers and Importers of Paper Hanging.

Manafacturers and Impo

According to present appearance, the California will have two hundred passengers from Panama to San Francisco, which, at \$200 each, will make a splendid thing for the owners. The cost of gelting to San Francisco by the Chagres route, using the mail-steamers, is about \$375; say \$150 to Chagres, \$20 across the Isthmus, and \$200 from Panama to San Francisco. By taking second cabin passage, however, the cos will be reduced about \$80, and by taking sailing will be reduced about \$80, and by taking sailing vessels, instead of atsumer to Chagres, the passage may be made for \$250. The voyage via Vora Cruz and Acapalco may probably be made in rather less time, but not cheaper. The passage via Panama will probably average 35 days from New York. The distance from Panama to Sati Francisco is about 3,500 tailes.

One letter says that more than a dozen compa-ies have been formed there for emigration. The New York Express, of Monday, says:

"Several skips, we are lold, are fast filling up at this port at \$5,50 per barrel, freight. "Hainden & Co., who advertisea ship for San Francisco, soon, have ulready had five hundred applications-mostly young men, all afflicted with the yellow ferer, of course. The contagion s spreading fearfully on every side, and before a cure can be effected, great numbers will be car-

The New York Commercial Advertiser states that, so anxious are seamen to touch the gold soil, they are now shipping for California at one dollar per month.

NORTH CAROLINA .- Gov. Gruham's Message .-The topics treated of in this document are of

ocal character entirely. from the message, is comprised in one item of \$500,000, for which the State is liable on account f the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. In order to provide for the extinguishment of this debt, principal and interest, in ten years, the Govrecommends the establishment of a sinkng fund, and an increase of the tax on real estate two cents in the hondred dollars, and an addition [5], 6] and 7]c for the different numbers. of six cents to the poll tax.

The revenue collected the present year from all sources, amounts to \$96,604 69. Ilis Excellency

With reference to internal improvements, the nessage offers some auggestions which are practical enough no doubt. "In this regard," says the the Governor, "however unpleasant may be the admission, I um forced to the conviction, that we antages are in a great degree overcome. The man who is obliged to transport in wagona, over no better roads than ours, a distance varying from 60 to 250 miles, at the speed of 25 miles per day, we quote at 6274c. We hear of sales of 900 bags of Riv As the beginning of a system required by the wants of the State, the message recommends the onstruction of a milroad from Baleigh to Char-With the connections already existing, Northward from Raleigh, the proposed toad would open a continuous line from Portland in the North to Charleston in the South; and by diverging linea om Columbia, communications would in time

Memphis, and, by the way of Montgomery and Mobile, with New Orleans. We find no other matters of special import in this document, which is plannly and sensibly written. It is marked somewhat by that prolivity lowever, which Governors seem to regard as an official necessity. Their readers might sometimes be of the opinion that auch a necessity is no virtue .- Ball. Amer.

On the Choleea.

For the privilege of publishing the following of this city. The original was addressed to a ournalist in Constantinople, and was written in French, of which the following is a correct translation .- Nat. In'el.

COURIER DE CONSTANTINGPER," Oct. 14, 1848. "Sin: Having been, in the hands of Provilence, an humble instrument of discovering an n'allible remedy for cholera morbus, even in the most desperate cases, I hasten to communicate to your estimable journal the treatment by which, with God's assistance, I have quickly

"As soon as the vomiting and diarrhera begin, put the patient's legs up to the knees in water, as hot as the hand can bear, throw into it six or seven handfuls of coarse salt; let the less be rule hed for half an hour by two strong persons, using both their hands. Open the large vein of each foot, and let it bleed in the hot water from twelve to twenty minutes, according to the sex, age, and strength of the patient. During this time, aild more hot water as it becomes cooled: the natural animal heat will return immediately throughout the whole body as well as conscious ness. The patient will soon speak and ask for food. He will be perfectly able to resume his

ordinary duties after one or two days. "Of sixty peasants attacked with cholera whom I have seen, several had been suddenly attacked while at work in the fields; others, after having retired in perfect health to bed and been asleep part of the night, were awakened at dawn of day with the usual symptoms in the greatest intensity; and although assistance was rarely obtained before the expiration of half an hour or even one or two hours, (sometimes aix or six days after being attacked; in some cases on the next day or the third day. It has happened, though rarely, that, the blood not flowing long enough, the patient has been bled a second time: this second time in the arm and not n the foot. In no case has the treatment full-

"A remarkable feature of the efficacy of the treatment is the immediate and perfect re-estabislument of their health in all of the patients, who, instead of losing their strength, seemed on the contrary, to have acquired new vigor. "In future the visit of the cholera will excite less apprehension in the public than an epidemic

of influenza. "I have the honor, &c. "JOHN BARKER.

"Former Consul Gen. of England in Egypt.

of Puebla. again deplorable. We might give a column o es, losing only a few men in killed and wounded. The government was about to reinforce Bustamente, and there would seem to be need of it, sa serious feara had been entertained lest the nsurgents should gain possussion of the city of

Durango is overrun by Indians-eaid to be Camanches. The small villages can make no resistance to their ruthless foes. The road from cades all classes of citizens on the subject of sistance to their ruthless locs. The road from the california mines. The titerary men have taken the city of Durango to the port of Mazatlan is in the fever in its most virulent form. No less than their possession. A valuable commerce is carhree writers for the press have informed me to-day ried on by this route. Men of character and

note are often killed by these savages.

D. Cayetano Montoya, the Commandant General of Tamaulipas, has gone to Tampico, to nquire into the difficulty of the 29th and 30th of September. From an article in the Monitor Re publicano of the 25th ult., we infer that the Mexican Government has satisfied itself, after dill gent Investigations, of the entire loyalty and patriotism of the people and authorities of Tam-pico. The editor shows a slight degree of susnicion, but says the Government has full confidence that no atlempt at separation, indepeneation on the atreet is almost exclusively confined dence or annexation will be made. This confidence is founded upon the proceedings of a meet ing of the officers of the National Guard of Tam

is about to return to Mexico.

M. Levasseur, the new French Minister, has had an andience for presenting his credentials.

Is the mntnal addresses there is nothing out of the usual order to be reported.

The Secretary of the Trensnry is said to have anceeded in obtaining a losn of \$200,000. The news is not positive.—N. O. Pic., 9th.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad. The President of this Road returned from the East a few days since, and we learn has purchased the balance of the Rails necessary to complete the Road, and at prices more favorable than his first purchase. There is nothing now in the way of the speedy completion of the Road; and we are pleased to learn that all is activity along that part of the road which has to be made

anew .- Lexington Atlas, Saturday.

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS-The market continues quiet in many leading articles, and we hear to but light operations in all branches except provisions. The extreme tightness o the money market, however, is a serious obstacle to operations in that branch of trade, which would otherwise be arge. Prices are not only fully maintained but holders expect a further advance. From the tenor of the foreign news it is quite evident there will be a good demand aroughout the coming season for American provisions, The stocks of the leading articles of groceries and traffic, also of dry-goods are ample, and prices rule extremely low. The flour market has undergone a slight advance la consequence of light receipts. Some descriptions of

grain are held at lower rates than heretofore. BAGGING AND ROPE-The market during the week has been growing dull with there being at present a very The period for assembling of the State Leginlatures is now at hand, and among the first of the messages of the Governors we receive that of Governor Graham, of North Carolina.

The receives this mean and rice on orders—on time. The receipts this week amount to 1,292 pieces and 1,399 olls. The shipments amount to 780 pieces and 800 coils. The debt of the State, so far as we can gather Thestockaleft on hand amount to 3,692 pieces and 4,360

COTTON AND COTTON YARNS-We hear of but ittle doing in the Cotton market and continue our quotations at 14a54c, according to quality. The receipts this week were 68 hhds. Cotton buiting we quote at 7 jasc. t'otton yarns are in fair demand, and we quote sales at

FLOUR AND GRAIN-The receipts of Flour are light, and the stocks are reduced, which has slightly enis of the opinion that with the correction of cer-tain deficiencies, which he points out in the ays. \$1 10; retail sales at \$1 25 for fair brands, and \$1 50 for hanced prices. We quote sales in lots from stores at \$4a. tem of collections, the annual revenue from ordinary sources may be made to exceed one hundred new Corn at the river from flatboats at 22a23c-sales from wagons at 2ta25c. Sales of old Corn from stores at 30c. Sales of good bright Oats from the country at tSa20c; sales from stores in sacks at 23a26c.

GROCERIES-The Grocery market continues to be inst abundantly supplied, and sales are effected at low labor under greater disadvantages than any State rates. The receipts this week amount to 355 hhda Suin the Union. And we never can be equal competitors with their citizens in our agriculture, the predominant pursuit among us, until these disadlight at falic, at wholesale, and the by the bal. We quote loaf, clarified and refined Sugars at 74a10c for the different numbers and qualifies. Havana Sugar in hoves can no more contend for profits with hun who has Coffee during the week on private terms. (supposed to the advantage of railroads or good navigation, than can the spinning wheel with the cotton mill."

Coffee during the week on private terms. (supposed to can the spinning wheel with the cotton mill." sales at 6, 62, and 64c; retail sales at 7a72c, according to quality. We quote Java Coffee at tlat2c; other quality. hes at 6aSc. Early in the wack we heard of sales of 205 lotte by way of Salisbury. The importance of this bbls Plantation Molesses at 234,24c; light sales at 24a work is enhanced by the fact that a road is now in 27 cents. Sugarhouse Molasses we quote at 32210 cents. progress from Charlotte to Columbia, South Car- according to quality. Cheese is in fair demand. Wa quote sales in lots at Giale. Receipts this week 90 hoxes. Rice is in fair demand for retail sales; the stock is light. We quote sales at 4 acc.

HEMP-The market appears dull with but a limited be had with Nashville, with the Mississippi at demand. We quote dew-rotted at \$115 per ton; and we hear of sales of a few tons from stores at the same figures. The receipts this week are 180 bales. We quote sales of 49 bales water rotted hemp at \$190, \$200, and \$206 per ton. The highest prices were obtained for two lots from Jefferson and Fayette counties.

TOBACCO-During the week the market has assumed a better tone. The sales have increased and prices improved. The sales at Todd's warehouse have amounted to 63 hhde, as follows: Firsts \$3 tel, \$4 99 and \$5 95; econds \$3 10a\$3 Su; .common \$1 9'a\$3 00. At the Planter's warehouse the soles amounted to 32 hdds, letter we are indebted to the politeness of Dr. at the following rates: firsts \$3 95n4 90; seconds \$2 25a Thos. Miller, President of the Board of Health \$3 45; common \$1 90n2 55.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. J. M. McKin, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. Joseph Fisher, Chester, Vt. Beenner & Cannier, Lafayette, Ia. J. BALDWIN, Bethauy, Va.

GEO. SCARROUGH, Owensboro, Ky. C. C. Evears, Utica, N. Y. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, HENAT CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. Brown & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, Superior at., Cleveland, Ohio. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. Y.

11. BASCLAY, Russellville, Ky. Rev. Hoopes Crews, Mount Morris, Illinois. Ilon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. WM. GARRETT, Glasgow, Ky.
C. II. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky.
J. B. Russell, Gazette Office, Cinciunati, O WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston.

ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassau street, New York. P. II. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

BLEGANT HOLIDAY BOOKS. 1 HE Women of the Rible—18 engravings; Leaflets of Nemory for 1819—numero The Gent of the Season-20 fine steel engravings The Book of Pearls for 1849-31 The Snowflake: The Christian Keepsake: The Ruby; The Lady's Annual; The American Gallery of Art; Scenes in the Life of our Savior;
The Apostles;
The Prophets The Uhiminated Gems of Sacred Poetry: The Genra of Beauty; The Book of Beauty;

The Iteroines of Shakspeare; The Lays of the Western World; Friendship's Offering; The tiartand: The Amaranth. The above, together with a splendid assortment of English and French Stationary, and Fancy articles, aut able for the Itulidays, may be found at the new Hook Itulidays, may be

The Keepsake:

store of 490 Main street-

WOODRUFF & MeBRIDE PLANE MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Deal-ers in Hardware, Catleay and Mechanic's Tools of every description, wholesale and retail, No. 53, Third St., sign of the Big Plane. [dec 16—11

W. C. PETERS & CO., 507, Maia St. w. C. PETERS & CO., 567, Main St., have lately fitted up an elegant Piano Forte Saloon for the better accommodation of their customers and the better display of those unrivaled Piano Fortes, made by A. H. Gale & Co., and Nunns & Claik.

W. C. P. & Co., have lately purchased fifty of the above instruments at prices full 5 per cent. lower than any previous invoice, and which they now offer at a corresponding reduction until Christians day. responding reduction until Christman day. From present indications, the manufacturers will raise the prices of Prano Fortea on the 1st of January next. As we intend to close out our present stock before the New Year, persons desirous of purchasing cheaper Pianoa than any heretofore offered, are invited to call and make a selection of the control of

tion at once.

N. E.—Wanted to purchase, six good second-hand Pianus, for which a fair price will be given, in exchange for Main Street, next door to Bank of Louisville. dee 16-17
De South Kentuckian, Shelby News and Evanuville normal will please comu-

WOODRUFF & McBRIDE. PLANE MANUFACTURERS. And Dealers in HASDWARE AND CUTLEST.

C. M. BARKLEY. COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT. Lexington, Ky. Will attend promptly to any business entrusted to him—will act as Agont for the collection of money and closing accounts, de, dec. Charges moderate. April 1, 1818 tf

NEW STEAM PURNITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS., LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other establishment in the West. The pattonage of the public is solic-WANTED,-Cherry, Walnut, Sycamora, Gum and Pop-J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., ISAAC PUGH & Co.,

Brileving that a well appointed Bath House in Louisville will be successfully sustained by the public, I propose the fitting up of such an establish-

ment.
In order to accomplish this, it is necessary for me to
procure two hundred and fifty subscribers. I enter today upon the task of soliciting names, and weathere,
specifully call the attention of the citizens to the subject.
The establishment will contain 24 spacious and comfortably furnished bath rooms—13 for gantiemen, and 6
for ladies—and will possess every requisite for

Worm, Cold. Shower, Suiphur, Salt, Dash, and Steam Eaths. Early,

The building will be located in a central part of the city, and opened for business in the fail.

The terms of subscription are Tan Dollads for the season, commercing—.

An advance payment is required from the early subscribers, tasy will be entitled to bathlag once a week in the months not embraced in the require season.

No subscription will be received until two hundred and fifty names are secured.

May 29,—tf,

WM: YOUNG:

ter. The same beneficial results are not ob Namerous petitions, &c., were read and refer-Richardson and Green. salt is dissolved, because by the action of heat, a long admixture of salt with other matter, a change Later from Mexico. On Engraving-Messrs, Levin, Murphy, and Adtion, organizing the territories of Nebraski and By the brig liti, Capt. Rodevich, we have files ams, of Kentucky, is produced in its properties, and the preventive power destroyed. This is very simple, and should Menesota, were taken up and referred to the com-Joint Committee on the Library on the pa papers from the city of Mexico to the 25th mittee un territorien.

Mr. Downen obtained leave to introduce a bill November, and from Yera Cruz to the 27th. of the House-Messre, Preston, Murphy and Pal NEW PIANO FORTE SALOON. e remembered if the time for using it arrives. The Titi left on the 18th, and brought over \$7,388 or the usiablishment of a line of steamers between The following precautious and instructions have rey. Joint Committee on Enrolled Billson part of the House-Messix, Hampton, of New Jersey, and specie, and thirty-seven passengers, whom the New Odeans and Vera Critz. eren issued by the Commissioners of Bralth in A message, in writing, was received from the President by the hands of Iria private Secretary.
The till pensioning the widow Mellon, was pass American Consul sent over, they being in a desti-London:-"Shun damp and low situations, and, i tute condition. Mr. James H. Cutting also came over on the Titi, on his way to the North, from possible quit dwellings in such places during the The following committees appointed at the last prevalence of cholers; keep your houses and rooms dry, and the windows and doors open as much and as long as the weather will permit; there can scarcely be too much ventilation. An abunession stand through the Congress, viz: On Expenditures in the Department of State-Messes, Burringer, Crozier, Lahm, Dixon and Col-It is now very generally believed in Mexico that HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Paredea got off in the British iteamer of the 15th In the House, after the presentation of petitions, dant supply of fresh air is as necessary during the ilt. He has been traced as for towards the coast On Expenditure in the Treasury Department-Messis. Root, Donnell, Birdsall, Buckner and &c., Mr. Greeley, introduced a resolution to enquire into the practicability of using the Government vessels for the purpose of sending citizens to night as in the day, and pure air is as requisite for the support of life and health as good food. He as Orizaba. The Government is still suspected of conniving at his eacape, though its organs deny it, and the Monitor of the 24th says the Dovernment eatherston. move all staguant water and dirt-heaps from pround On Expenditures in the Department of Warhas information that he is comewhere in the State yourdwellings, and clean out all sewers willion Messrs. Crozier, Thompson, of Iudiana, Kennon, The remainder of the morning seasion was mostlelay. Do these things at once. Lord and Lincoln. engaged in the discussion of the motion to refer On Expenditures in the Navy Department-Masses. Tompkins, Boyden, Maciay, Clark, of Kentucky, The news from the insurgents of Sierra Gordo ia "Avoid chilla; do not wear wet clothes a m the President's message. ment longer than can be avoided. Wears flaunel Nothing worthy of report transpired during this their exploits in attacking haviendas, killing and plundering the inhabitants. Bustsmente des-palehed a force against them from Queretsro, but debate. plain, wholesome food; in the solid, rather than in the liquid form-abstain from fmit, raw and ill-cooked vegetables, pastry, smoked and hard salted hey took retuge at once in inaccessible factness-From Yucatan.

Steyermark. BY J. BAYARD TAYLOR.

In Steyermark-green Steyermark, The fields are bright and the forests dark—Bright with the maids that bind the sheaves, Dark with the solemn arch of leaves! Voices and streams and sweet belis chime Over the land, in the harvest time, And the blithest songs of the finch and tark Are heard in the orchards of Steyermark!

In Steyermark-old Steyermark, The monntain-summits are white and stark; The rough wings furrow their trackless snow, But the mirrors of crystal are smooth below; The stormy Danube clasps the wave That downward sweeps with the Drave and

Save, And the Euxine is whitened with many a back, Freighted with ores of Stevermark!

In Steyermark-rough Steyermark, The anvils ring from dawn till dark; The molten streams of the furnace glare, Blurring with crimson the midnight air; The lusty voices of forgemen chord, Chanting the baltad of "Siegfried's Sword," While ponderous hammers the chorus mark, And this is the music of Steyermark!

In Steyermark-dear Steyermark! . Hearts are glad as the souring lark; There men are framed in the manly mould Of their stalwart sires, of the days of old; And the sunny blue of the Styrian sky Grows soft in the timid maiden's eye, When love descends with the twilight dark, In the beechen groves of Steyermark.

In Steyermerk-brave Steyermark, The flame of Freedom has left a spark, Whose lingering glow, in her rudest glou, Ere long, the slaves of a tyrant's breath Shall be driven beyond the Hills of Death, . And the beacon-snows of her mountains mark The barriers of ransomed Stevermark!

. Die Toltengebirge (the Hills of Death) divide the M pine province of Steyermark from Austria proper.

The Great Hoggarty Diamoud.

This is a slight sketch by Mr. Thackeray, but a very entertaining one, written hefore the author had tasked his powers to enter the great field of English fiction, alongside of its great masters, as he has done in Vanity Fair, and while with free and careless pencil he was lavishly expending the treasures at his command, neglectful of labor for posterity, Mr. Thackeray has been the most prodigal man of his talents in England. For many years, undoubtedly one of the most original and brilliant authors of the day, he has been content that this should be recognised by the few who can detect merit and the highest capabilities through the minor forms of literature, and in the perishable leaves of the magazines of the day. While writers of far inferior ability were stepping forward and assuming the public attention, by aid of their own pretence and the lusty efforts of booksellers, Mr. Thackeray was hiding wit, humor, feeling, knowledge of life, and the keenest satire, under one or other of the humble disguises of Mr. Michael An-her the baby, and the baby clung to her as gelo Titmarsh. These clever things were all of course felt and acknowledged, but no one thought of talking of the author in the same breath with Fielding, till "Vanity

The Great Hoggarty Diamond is a playful affair, thrown off in a vein of great good humor, with distinctly marked traits of character, and several passages of touching appeal, worthy of being bound up with Fielding's "Amelia." The affair of the "These were her very words: and Dr. ward state of things; but matters went on diamond is a gift of that article in a bronch, Bland, who was standing by, says, 'lt's a much as usual. Sheridan came to the threeto young Mr. Titmarsh, by his aunt Hoggarty; he goes to London with it, where a family-hunting old lady gets sight of it, and the young gent has a ride in her coach in the Park, with an uneasy contact with high life. The several humors of high and low Tiptoff's, in chapter xiii., could not be sursex," with its manager, Mr. Brough, is very

A lite insurance company, the "Didille. the small green-room, where there was a forcing block upon block with a loud, hisenemy; and the banished Cavaliurs felt an know, she turned to me, saying, "What do prison, when the wife is induced to take may here and there look a little caricata. bottles of claret, a tempting dish of anchovy Stokes' narrative.

A BIT OF NATURE.

"A sudden thought came over me. 'My dear Mrs. Titmash, says I, 'you know how Fraser's Magazine on literary affairs, of poor and how good your husband is.'

"'Yes, says she, rather surprised. hard in the face, 'Lady Tiptolf, who knows is quite quotable for its anecdotes. him, wants a nurse for her son, Lord Poy. Some of our most approved standard Library. nings. Will you be a brave woman, and works went begging from publisher to pub. look for the place, and mayhap replace lisher, and were only accepted by a sort of the little one, that God has taken from accident at last. Prideaux's Connexion be-

told me the other day about your money By one publisher the author was gravely survey of the changes from the accession of matters; and no sooner did she hear it, than told 'that the subject was dry; it should be James II. to the present century, the period em- chanics who had only ten hours toil? What guilty. No servant girl complained of the she sprang to her bonnent, and said, 'Come, enlivened with a little humor.' At last braced in his work he remarks:come; and in five minutes she had me by Echard recommended it to Tonson. Rob. "Unless I greatly deceive myself, the the scientific world? Ilearken to these facts! ounce of plate was taken from the shops the arm, and we walked together to Gros. inson Crusoe it is well known, ran through general effect of this chequered narrative One of the best editors the Westminis. of the goldsmiths. But a Pelagian sermon, venor square. The air did her no harm, the whole trade; finally, a bookseller, more will be to excite thankfulness in all reli. ter Review could ever boast, and one of or a window on which the Virgin Child Mr. Sam, and during the whole of the knowing than his brethren, published it, gious minds, and hope in the breast of all the most builliant writers of the passing were painted, produced in the Puritan walk she never cried but once, and then and realised a thousand pounds from it .- patriots. For the history of our country for hour, was a cooper, in Aberdeen. One of ranks an excitement which it required the

you a preliminary question. Are you a was perfectly unsuccessful at first; only ten imagination, may talk of degeneracy and Banff; the late Dr. Milner, of China, was of that time, were not savory; and too

" 'No, sir,' says Mrs. T.

axnt. Step this way, ladies, if you please. lege, according to Warton, excited very "I should very imperfectly execute the mingham Railway, with £7,000 a year, was You'll find some more candidix for the little attention. What may surprise some task which I have undertaken, if I were a mechanic in Glasgow; and perhaps the of the beauty, the magnificence, of some of him? Avast! cast him off!" And then add

carpets, and brought into a room, and told by its anthor for a small parliament. It will be my endeavor to reby an old lady, who was there, to speak sum, for he was weary, as he declared, of late the history of the people, as well as the

the room—a tall, fine woman as ever you world can remember, sold for five pounds; shall cheerfully bear the reproach of having saw—that looked very angry and contemp.

The Wanderer, by Savage, produced only descended below the dignity of history, if I shious at Mrs. T. and me, and said, 'I've ten; The Vicar of Wakefield was purchabrought a letter from the duchess whose daughter I nust; and I think, Mrs. Blenk. sed, it is true, for the sum of sixty guineas, of the mineteenth century, a true picture of the life of their ancestors. The events which insop, mem, my Lady 'liptoff may look eler had made its author's name famous. - I propose to relate, form only a single act far before she finds such another nuss as me. Five feet six high, had the small-pox, selling his Tom Jones for an 'old song,' through ages, and must be very imperfectly married to a corporal in the life-guards, must not be omitted. He had disposed of understood, unless the plot of the preceding the copy right of this work for twenty-five acts be well known. I shall, therefore, inpounds, when in great distress. Thompson, troduce my narrative by a slight sketch of

come about the place, too?'

"Yes, sir, says she, blushing. What character have you?'

very pretty, ma'ain, in an elegant lace-cap, peared." and a sweet muslin robe de shain.

"A nurse came out of her ladyship's room with her; and while my lady was talking to us, walked up and down in the in regard to our knowledge of the ancient guest, proposed uniting him to one of his ligious and political zeal, mingled with the her power to such an extent as to become an next room with something in her arms.

"First my lady spoke to Mrs. Horner, BY W. M. THACKERAY, AUTHOR "VANITY FAIR."

> Mrs. T's. hand very kind, 'she seems very man might be satisfied with or proud of .- his complexion.) Then addressing him, young. How old are you, my dear?"

she sprang from her chair and made a step There is enough here to teach us some huforward, and put both her hands to her mility and patience about the true history breast, and said, 'The child-the child- of the world .- Miss Martineau's Eastern give it me!' and then began to cry again. Life. "My lady looked at her for a moment, and then ran into the next room and brought

Fair" began to assume its full proportions think she did? After looking on for a mo. in no enviable state; they were jointly manmen', she put her arms round your wife's agers und responsible. The performers

as good as you are pretty, and you shall sustain, was the stage-manager. It was his

[Literary World.

Publishers and Authors.

An interesting article lately appeared which the following, suggestive of an occasional "sober second thought" to publish-

ticeen the Old and New Testament was, ry chapter of Macauley's long expected history "She began to tremble and blush; and for instance, handed from hand to hand, he. of England, soon to be issued by the Messrs. then I told her what you, Mr. Sam, had tween five or six booksellers, for two years. Harper of New York. After taking a general it was at seeing a nursery-maid in the square.

Tristram Shandy was offered by Sterne to the last hundred and sixty years, is eminent. It he editors of a London daily journal was a three baker, in Elgin; perhaps the best reporter one of Cromwell's chief difficulties was "A great fellow in livery opens the door, and says, 'You're the forty-fifth as come about this ere place; but, fust, let me nsk about this ere place; but about the let me nsk about the le Garrick, finding his own praises in it, patro. ed as to the past, will be disposed to take London Missionary Society's College, at of the hatred with which those stern spir-That suffishnt, mem, says the gentle. nised it, and Churchill reaped a harvest a morose or desponding view of the pre. Hong Kong, was a saddler, at Huntly; the its regarded every vestige of popery.' man in plush; 'I see you're not by your from its sale. Gray's Ode on Eton Cul. sent. place up stairs; but I sent away forty-four people still more is, that Blair's Sermons merely to treat of battles and sieges, of the richest iron founder in England was a work- the scenes through which we passed. Thou, to the suffering culprit, "Jack, in the day happlicants, because they was Hirish.'

"We were taken up-stairs over very soft turn to another class of works. Burn's trigues in the palace, and of debates in the Majesty's physician, was a druggist in

e urtesy, and folding her arms on her great 'I always determine on affairs of this sort broad chest, repeated the speech she had at once.' He paused—the heart of the au. her chair, but only made a sort of a bow; offer more than two hundred pounds for ken harpsicord; the arder of his genius the state, was an army very different from passed, and found it necessary to force our which, to be sure, I thought was ill man your work.' Two hundred pounds!' cried alone left to animate him in contending any that has since been seen among us. ners, as this gentleman was evidently the the delighted Fielding; and rushing from with the difficulties of the way. At length At present the pay of the common soldier apothecary. He looked hard at her, and his chair he shook the publisher by the hand, said, 'Well, my good woman, and are you then turning to the bell, summoned the waiter, and ordered two more bottles of to the family of a Venetian nobleman, Am. calling. A barrier almost impassable sepa-"You seem very delicate. How old is saving that ill-starred, ill-conditioned, but was still retained in his household, and The great majority of those who rise high your child? How many have you had?— most interesting man, from ruin. The in. Haydn most eagerly sought his favor, in the in the service rise by purchase. So numerdependence of Fielding was of short dura. hope of obtaining also his instruction. Hu. ous and extensive are the remote dependen-"Your wife didn't answer a word; so I stepped up, and said, 'Sir,' says I, this lady has just lost her first child, and isn't used has just lost her first child to look for places, being the daughter of a will. One sickens over these details, laydn rose early every morning to brush vorable to the health and vigor of the European in the navy; so you'll excuse her which bring to the mind the heartache of his coat and shoes, and arrange his wig in pean race. The army of the Long Parliawant of manners in not getting up when many a true genius, the disappointment, the degradation, the despair. We dare not di-"The doctor at this, sat down and began late on modern days, one trait of which will polite epithet of "fool" bestowed on him wages earned by the great body of the peotalking very kindly to her; he said he was perhaps suffice. The Pleasures of Hope for his pains. And this was the future il. ple; and, if he distinguished himself by inafraid that her application would be unsuc- were refused by every publisher of London lustrious author of the "Creation." At the telligence and courage, he might hope to cessful, as Mrs. Horner came very strongly and Edinburgh, and were only published at age of nineteen, his voice breaking, he was attain high commands. The ranks were recommended from the Duchens of Don- last on condition that the author should be expelled from his class at Stephen's Church, accordingly composed of persons superior caster, whose relative, Lady Tiptoff was; content with the sem of ten pounds only, where he had sung eleven years, and his in station and education to the multitude. and presently my lady appeared, looking and that not until a second edition had ap. only asylum was in the house of a wigma. These persons, sober, moral, diligent, and

The Ancient Egyptian Painting.

laws, and living under a theocracy, long be. Ainsworth. "As soon as your wife heard the noise fore the supposed time of the Deluge,-

How the Critic was Finished. It is a well authenticated fact that two last scene. Every body was anxious and "When my lady saw it, what do you nervous. Mr. Linley and Dr. Ford were looked at each other with dread and dis-"My dear,' said she, 'I am sure you are may. King, who had the part of Puff to "These were her very words; and Dr. ward state of things; but matters went on tre, made the customary promise that he made their pleasure known to him, that he was to finish the wine and the farce, but not an hour the water rose ten or fifteen feet, France, to be allowed to stir out of the room until they were both at an end. Sheridan lauzh.

Macauley's Mistory."

The following is an extract from the prefato-

copies were sold in five days: at length decay, but no man who is correctly inform. a herilboy, in Rhynia; the Principal of the many of our cathedrals still bear the marks

Mayda's Enrly Life. Poor, freezing with cold in a miserable made before. Mrs. T. did not get up from thor sank. Mr. Millar resumed: 'I cannot garret, he studied by the side of his old bro-

wine. Alas, poor Fielding! there was no baseador at Vienna. The famous Poipoita rates him from the commissioned officer. best man in the world; that her ladyship mute exhibitions of their iron tools and other necessaries. An opportunity at last nation which they had saved. knew the gentleman, too, and had brought steel armor; their great range of manufac. presented itself of improving his circumstanhim a haunch of venison. Then Lady tures, and their feasts and sports, so like ces; for by chance, the Prince Estenhazy, Tiptoff looked up quite astonished, and I our own. In their kitchens they decant a passionate aniateur of music, was present told the whole story how you had been their wine by a syphon, and strew their at a concert which very opportunely comhead clerk, and that rascal, Brough, had sweet cakes with seeds, and pound their meaced with one of Haydn's pieces. 'The brought you to ruin. 'Poor thing!' said my spices in a mortar. In their drawing-room, delight of the Prince was unbounded, and they lounge on chaises-longues, and the la. he immediately appointed the composer substill kept looking at the baby; and the great dies knit and net as we do, and dam bet. director of his orchestra, and he demanded big grenadier of a Mrs. Horner looked an. ter than we can. I saw at Dr. Abbott's a who he was. Haydn, in fear and tremb. "Five weeks and two days!' says your jointed dolls, with bushy hair and long eyes master. You must never appear again in as our dolls have blue and fair tresses .- my presence in the plight you are now .-"Mrs. Horner burst into a lough; but And the babies had, not the woolly bow. You are too little, and have a pitiful look. there was a tear in my lady's eyes, for she wow dogs which yelp in our nurseries, but ing face. Get a new coat and high heeled knew what the poor thing was thinking of. little wooden crocodiles with snapping shoes, that your stature may correspond "'Silence, woman!' says she angrily jaws. In the country we see the agricultur. with your mind." Haydn was too happy to the great grenadier-woman, and at this ists taking stock; and in the towns, the at his appointment to feel much chagnin moment the child in the next room began population divided into castes, subject to at his equivocal style of compliment.-

Brenking-up of a River. On the 12th of May, Hayes River, which had been covered for nearly eight months with a coat of ice upwards of six feet thick, gave way before the floods occamates of the fort rushed out to the banks of ice that it stuck there, and in less than nearly to a level with the top of the bank,

in the moral, what in the religious, what in rough gallantry of the redcoats. Not an leading machinist on the London and Bir-

Like adiamond in the snn. Or a wreath by honor won; Like the pright effulgent light Bursting from the stars of night; Boundless as the ocean-yet Gentle as the rivulet-Such is woman's love.

Like the lustre of the dawn, Or the dew of early morn; Like the firmanent on high-Ardent as its changeless dye; Fatthful as the Polar gem,

ker named Keller. Unfortunately his resi- accustomed to reflect, had been induced to dence there had a fatal influence on his af. take up arms, not by the pressure of want, ter life; for his host, too desirous seemingly not by the love of novelty and license, not rists, how far an interference is justified

on the field of battle. In war this strange force was irresistible. of the Law of Nations. The stubborn courage characteristic of the sioned by the melting snow, and all the in- English people was, by the system of Cromwell, at once regulated and stimulated .-

rages of a very different kind from those Life of Coleridge. What have evening hours done for me- of which a victorious army is generally

A Ship nmong Iceberge.

by an old lady, who was there, to speak very softly, for my lady was only two rooms off. And when I asked how the baby and her ladyship were, the old lady metric. Medicine was purchased for five to nurse any longer; and so it was considered necessary to have a wet nurse.

"The magician is a powerful, and no doubt, fine canals, which glittered and mortar, bittory of the people, as well as the history of the people, as well as the proposed of the government, to trace the proposed of useful and or nonnestic. Mr. McGregor, the member for Glasgow, was a poor boy, in Rosshire; the weather was fine all the time was fine all the t dead calm, added much to the magical ef- lieutenant; his name was William Pye. fect of the scene. A light but steady breeze urged her along, with considerable velocity, through a maze of ponds and canals, which,

when we arrived at the termination of one of those natural canals through which we sometimes very severe, and even made the ship's bell ring; but we heeded this little, as the vessel was provided with huge blocks of timber on her bows, called ice-pieces, and timber on her bows, called ice-pieces, and grow.

From the cap it encircles, the fast clinging viae; But her cheek in its crystal with pleasure with was besides built expressly for sailing in the northern seas. It only became annoying at meal times, when a spoonful of soup A health to sweet woman'the days are no more would sometimes make a little private ex. When she watched for her tord till at cursion of its own, over the shoulder of its owner, instead of into his mouth. As we proceeded, the ice became more closely As she pressed her cold lips on his forehead of packed, and at last compelled us to bore through it. The ship, however, was never Alas for the loved one! too spotless and fair. altogether detained, though much retarded. The joys of his banquet to chasten and share: l recollect, while thus surrounded, filling a lis eye lost its light that his gobiel might shine, bucket with water from a pool on the ice, to see whether it was fresh or not, as I had been rather sceptical upon this point. It was excellent, and might almost compete with the water from the famous spring of Crawley. - Ballantyne's Hudson's Bay.

world, by showing us that while we have daughters, whilst Haydu was engrossed in dezire of distinction and promotion. The object of terror to her neighbors. It is the been talking confidently of the six thousand his studies, having no thoughts of love, boast of the soldiers, as we find it recorded unquestionable right of every State to muland then to Mrs. T.; but all the while she was of human existence, and about who was talking, Mrs. Titmarsh, rather rudely was who in the earliest days, we have in his word with sempulous honor, the union had not been forced into the service, nor had provement as by external aggrandisement, as I thought, ma'am, was looking into the reality known nothing about it. They re- proved far from happy. On leaving the enlisted chiefly for the sake of lucre, that provided it does not violate the rights of next room; looking—looking at the baby there with all her might. My lady asked her her name, and if she had any charac- do—without some knowledge that we have dured a bitter conflict against penury so the liberties and grandisement of a State already powerful, ter; and as she did not speak, I spoke up gained, but in possession of some art which piercing, that often during winter he was religion of England, and whose right and and the preponderance arising from it, may for her, and said she was the wife of the we have not. They confound us by their obliged to lay in bed for want of fuel and duty it was to watch over the welfare of the sooner or later endanger the safety and lib. erty of the neighboring States. In such A force thus composed might, without in- cases there arises a collision of rights, which jury to its efficiency, be indufged in some authorises the latter to oppose by alliances, little different from that still characteristic of them. Numerous clumps of forest trees troops, would have proved subversive of all aggrandisement, without the least regard to were dotted about at intervals, and the indiscipline. In general, soldiers who should its lawfulness." Grotius, on the other hand, form themselves into political clubs, elect denies that "the dread of our neighbor's indelegates, and pass resolutions on high questions of the margin of tions of state, would soon break loose from all control, would cease to form an army, with him Vattel concurs. The wars under those gigantic rivers which still pour out their torrents of water and drain a might piece of mending left unfinished several ling, advanced, when the Prince exclaimed and would become the worst and most day. taken for the preservation of that famous continent. In the half swampy tracts, or "Poor thing! said my ludy, taking shousand years ago, which any Englishwo "What, is the little Moor?" (alluding to gerous of mobs. Nor would it be safe, in system known, from its operation, as the our time, to tolerate in any regiment reli balance of power, naturally suggested this these rivers, the Toxodon then dwell, and In the nursery the little girls had dolls; added, "Go and dress yourself as my chapel. gious meetings, at which a corporal versed question. It is one on which no doubt can over the broad plains the Macrauchema in scripture should lead the devotions of his reasonably be entertained at this day. We slowly paced. At one spot numerous have less gifted colonel, and admonish a backsli. have no right even to complain of a neighding major. But such was the intelligence, bor who is enlarging his dominions by colthe gravity, and the self-command of the onisation, or strengthening his frontier with warriors whom Cromwell had trained, that fortifications, unless we have good reason to in their camp a political organisation and a apprehend that he is meditating aggressions religious organisation could exist without on us. If we have reason to suspect that destroying military organisation. The same his intentions are hostile, we shall naturalmen who, off duty, were noted as dema- ly place ourselves in a posture of defence; gogues and field preachers, were distinguish. but assuredly the naked fact that he is ined by steadiness, by the spirit of order, and creasing his power, and by means in themby prompt obedience on watch, on drill, and selves perfectly legitimate, will give no title to our interference.—Polson's Principles

Music with a Meaning. one place, where the masses were too close- in the British Islands, or on the Continent, ment of Beethoven; but could never find copy of the Critic. King, immediately with stunning violence into the boiling flood fore it in headlong rout the finest infantry of drive by the sea-shore without her cloak." pregnable by the ablest of the marshals of sive. To this he answered, "that is easily told: it is remonstrance." "Yes," replied But that which chiefly distinguished the she, "for my friend again showing the same In this state it continued for a week; and army of Cromwell from other armies was inattention, I played this second extemporaed at the joke, set too in good earnest, and then, about the end of May, the whole the anstere morality and the fear of God neous air, in order to remonstrate with her." "'Well, my dear,' said I, looking her ers and of the nil desperandum to authors, finished the work to the delight of all pare river gargled along its bed with many it is quite quotable for its anecdotes.

Stonar Societ Second thought to published the work to the delight of all pare river gargled along its bed with many it is quite quotable for its anecdotes.

We now listened to the third and last air. He requested her to repeat it, which she did. curling eddy and watery dimple rippling its in that singular camp, no foath was heard, "That," said he, "I cannot understand." placid face, as if it smiled to think of hav. no drunkenness or gambling was seen, and To this she replied, "It is, I believe a failing overcome its powerful enemy, and at that during the long dominion of the sol- ure," naming at the same time the subject last burst its prison walls.—Ballantyne's diery, the property of the peaceable citizen she had wished to convey. Coleridge's anand the honor of woman were held sacred. swer was, "That is a sentiment, and cannot Humble Origin of Literary and Scientific If outrages were committed, they were ont- be well expressed in music,"—Gillman's

ever had a stronger sense of it under the in- ate walls, to resist a sudden and violent fluence of a sense of justice than Lord Nel. shock .- Ansted's Picturesque Sketches of son. He was loath to inflict punishment, Creation. and when he was obliged as he called it, "to endure the torture of seeing men flog. ged," he came out of his cabin with a hugried step, ran into the gangway, made his old man that I had seen curious things done bow to the general, and, reading the articles of war the culprit had infringed, said, "Boatswain, do your duty." The lash was instantly applied, and, consequently, the sufferer exclaimed, "forgive me, admiral, forgive me!" On such occasions Lord Nelson would look around with wild anxiety, and, as all his officers kept silence, he sands of the most grotesque, fanciful, and of battle remember me!" and he became a beautiful icebergs and icefields surrounded good fellow in , future. A poor man was on all sides, intersected by numerous serpenabout to be flogged, a landsman, and few though there was no hand upon my head. tine canals, which glittered in the sun (for pitied him. His offence was drunkenness. In magician is a powerful, the magician is a powerful, the canals, which glittered in the sun (for pitied him. His offence was drunkenness. we had been transported to one of the float. his good behaviour. Let him go; the fellow ing cities of Fairy land. The rapid mo- cannot be bad who has such a lovely creation, too, of our ship, in what appeared a ture in his care." This man rose to be a

The Musica Drum.

from the immense quantity of ice that surrounded them, were calm and unruffled as the surface of a mill-pond. Not a sound the drums did not beat, ordered the lieutendisturbed the delightful stillness of nature, ant to inquire the reason. The fellow, on drink water, and as for the child, ma'am, if her ladyship had six, I've a plenty for them all.'

"As the woman was making this speech, a little gentleman in black came in from a little gentleman in black came in from the next room, treading as if on velvet.—

The woman got up, and made him a low in the diadem—

Snch is woman in the woman got up, and whispered to the lieuten. Snch is woman's love.

We may look for happiness in the world, whispered to the lieuten. Snch is woman's love.

We may look for happiness in the world, whispered to the lieuten. Snch is woman's love.

We may look for happiness in the world, whispered to the lieuten. Snch is woman's love.

We may look for happiness in the world, whispered to the lieuten. Snch is woman's love.

We may look for happiness in the world, whispered to the captain, with dead domains. Now and turkey is for the captain, with dead

FOR A TEMPERANCE DINNER TO WHICH LASING WERE INVITED. way into the next. These concussions were (New York Mercanule Library Association, Movember, A health to dear woman! she bide us untwine

glow,
And mirror its bloom in the bright wave below

When she watched for her tord till the revel And smoothed the white pilow, and blushed

And the rose of her cheek was dissolved in his

Joy smiles in the fountain, health dows in the ritis,
As their ribands of silver nawind from the hills; They breathe not the mist of the bacchanal's But the lilies of innocence float on their stream

Then a health and a welcome to woman once It was long a moot question amongst ju She brings us a passport that laughs at our

It is written on crimaon—its letters are pearls— It is countersigned Nature—so, room for the

America Before the Mistorie Period.

giants are now represented by smaller, al-

It is interesting to consider the condition of this part of our earth at the period in. mediately antecedent to the introduction of man. Instead of a country remarkable for the absence of all large quadrupeds, !! was exactly the reverse; but these ancient

though similar species. The Pampas then, trunks of trees, stripped of their verdule rotten and half-decayed, or alive again we the busy tread of millions of ants and other insects, mark the leaf-eating tribe. The Glyptodon, with his heavy tread, slowly atvances under the weight of a thick and our. brous coat of mail, and finally clears away the half destroyed vegetation. The smaller species of the Megatheroid family, each one. indeed, a gian: in his way, feed on the younger and smaller plants, tearing them up by the roots or reaching from the ground to devour their foliage. But presently the Megatherium himself appears, toiling slowly on from some great tree recently laid At that time an intimate and highly-ac- The earth groans under the enormous man low and quite stripped of its green covering. upon hearing the news that the river was Other leaders have maintained order as complished friend of my wife's who was each step bears down and crushes the thick. see that dear woman with the child at her be played, Sheridan had not finished the be played, Sheridan had not finished the little child at her be played, Sheridan had not finished the little child at her be played, Sheridan had not finished the little child at her be played, Sheridan had not finished the little child at her leaders have inspired their also a very sensible woman, a fine musician, ly growing reeds and other plants, but the ity of the spectacle that met our gaze can followers with a zeal as ardent. But in his and considered one of the best private permonster continues to advance towards a noscarcely he imagined. The noble river, here nearly two miles broad, was entirely covered with huge blocks and jagged lumps asm. His troops moved to victory with the Coleridge, speaking of himself, observed, asm. His troops moved to victory with the county, came on a visit.—

The conversation turned on music, and considered one of the best private personal continues to advance towards a no-ble tree, the monarch of this primeval for.

The conversation turned on music, and considered one of the best private personal continues to advance towards a no-ble tree, the monarch of this primeval for.

Coleridge, speaking of himself, observed, doubting whether, having resisted the storms of ice, rolling and dashing against each precision of machines, while burning with "I believe I have no ear for music, but have of so many seasons, it will yield even to other in chaotic confusion, as the swelling the fiercest enthusiasm. From the time a taste for it." He then explained the de- his vast strength. But soon his resolution floods heaved them up, and swept them with when the army was remodeled to the time light he received from Mozart, and how is taken. Ilaving set himself to the task, irresistible force towards fludson's Bay. In when it was disbanded, it never found either greatly he enjoyed the dithyrambic movely packed to admit of violent collision, they an enemy who could stand its onset. In pleasure in the fashionable modern composer for feet, and in this preliminary work he ground against each other with a slow but England, Scotland, Ireland, Flanders, the powerful motion, that curled their hard Puritan warriors, often surrounded by diffi- with music, like nonsense verses. Music serve him carefully. Marching close to the second judgment of Solomon!'

"I suppose, my lady, you don't want as just going home to finish it; that, in fact, it was completed, and only wanted an additional line or two. His father-in-law, Linley, knew the only spur to his industry and then I told all your story at full length, and the great at the customator, that curleit their hard culties that, in the clear suppose, the pressure, were ground to powder, and with a loud clash, the rest fold odds, not only never failed to conquer, but never failed to destroy and break in piect." Our friend appeared struck with the top powder, and with a loud clash, the rest fold odds, not only never failed to destroy and break in piect." Our friend appeared struck with the top powder, and with a loud clash, the rest fold odds, not only never failed to destroy and break in the pressure, were ground to powder, and with a loud clash, the rest fold odds, not only never failed to destroy and break in the clear struck with the top oppose to the was just form the cu life are admirably kept up, particularly in the easy independence of Mr. Titmarsh, the easy independence of Mr. Titmarsh, and Mrs. Blenkinsop kept me to tea, and I with him, gave him a capital dinner, and in another place, where it was not so closeions of Europe with disdainful confidence.

haughtily, and the grenauler left the room, and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told all your story at full length, might rehearsal, invited Sheridan to dine and then I told a The diamond brooch has a flavor of gentility about it, and brings up various adventures—the old Aunt Hoggarty being capitally hit off, as Miss Crawley has been tally hit off at the shout of stern as the support was preparing. Sheridan assented, by packed, a lugg lump suddenly grounded to the shout of stern as the tree with disdainful confidence. Truenne was startled by the shout of stern as possible, and firmly grapples it with the was more to be a backet to have next to be a backet. The tree with disdainful confidence. The tree with disd since. Mary, the wife, is simple, natural, an English rosehud. The scene at Lady and the insurance company, the "Diditle."

A life insurance company, the "Diditle."

A life insurance company, the "Diditle."

A life insurance company, the "Diditle."

And now conceive the mass of the mass and the tremendous pressure from above, men to rejoice greatly when they beheld the forcing block upon block with a loud his. passed by Dickens. Mr. Titmarsh is in well worked up, and, though a passage furnished with pens, ink, and paper, two with the mighty wreatling, every vibratory with the mighty wreatling, every vibratory castle in the air, which, ere its pinnacles brigade of their countrymen, outnumbered air was to draw her attention to her dress, fibre reacting upon its bony attachment this extraordinary means for his relief.—
She has just lost her only child—but the whole.

In a pointed for a second to the sky, fell with stunning violence into the boiling flood of their countrymen, outnumbered are and their countrymen, outnumbered are was to draw her attention to her dress, sandwiches, and the prompter's unfinished with stunning violence into the boiling flood of the Critic. King, immediately with stunning violence into the finest infantry of drive by the sea-shore without her cloak." Sheridan entered the room, popped out, locked the door, when Ford and Linley locked to and incomplete the room of the river because so full scarp which had just been pronounced into the record size it was about and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the room of the tree if when rocked to and incomplete the room of the room o scarp which had just been pronounced im- to her second air: it was short and expres- to right and left, in such an embrace, it can long withstand the efforts of its assailant. (Orcen on the Mylodon.) The tree at length gives way; the animal, though shaken and weary with the mighty effort, at once begins to strip off every green twig. The effort, however, even when successful, was not always without danger. The tree in falling would sometimes by its weight clush its powerful assailant, and the bulky animal, unable to guide it in its fall, might often be injured by the trunk or the larger branches. To guard against some of this risk, the skull, the most exposed part, is found to exhibit more than usual defence against injury It is more cellular than is usual with other animals, and the inner and stronger plate is Human nature is very frail. No man covered with an outer table and intermediate

Being myself a very good mesmeric subin England, and knew the truth of such clairvoyance as he professed to show, and that I would take the boy's place. I knew he would refuse, and plead some good reasons against it; but I desired my triend to take no refusal. The old man presently said I might do as I liked, but he did not think it would succeed. More charms and incense were burned, my hand was duly scoured with ink and the usual poul poured into the palm, and I faithfully gazed into it. In two minutes the sensation came, gers present, I thought it more prudent to shake off the influence while I could, than to pursue the experiment. The persuines might have some effect, though I was insensible to them, and so might the dead silence and my steadfast gazing into the ink; but While a regiment of volunteers were that there was also a strong mesmeric influ-